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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the HONOURABLE
WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the vigorous Meaſures concerted by our gracious Sovereign for the immediate Defence and Protection of theſe Colonies, require the raiſing a large Body of Men with all poſſible Expedition; and this Government having a dutiful Regard to His Majeſty's juſt Expectations, as well as to the general Safety, hath provided, by Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing and paying Two Thouſand Seven Hundred effective Men, Officers included, to act in Conjunction with a Body of His Majeſty's *Britiſh* Forces, and thoſe of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and the Lower Counties on *Delaware*, in ſuch offenſive Operations as ſhall be carried on and proſecuted by His Majeſty's Commander in Chief in theſe Parts: And, as an Encouragement to Perſons to inliſt voluntarily for the enſuing Campaign, hath granted the following Allowances, *viz.* To each able-bodied private Man, entering voluntarily into the Service, FIVE POUNDS Bounty-Money, as a free Gift for his Inliſtment; and SEVEN POUNDS Advance-Money, to enable him to purchaſe Cloathing, to be hereafter deducted out of their Pay. To each Officer, properly authorized to inliſt Men, *Twenty Shillings* for each able-bodied Volunteer he ſhall inliſt into the Service. With the following Rates of Pay to the Non-commiſſion Officers and Men, *viz.* to Serjeants *Two Shillings per* Day, to Corporals and Drummers *One Shilling and Eight-pence per* Day; and to each private Man *Forty-five Shillings per* Month. I HAVE therefore thought fit, by Proclamation, to make this known to all His Majeſty's Subjects, earneſtly inviting them to inliſt, and promiſing to all Officers Preferment ſuitable to their Diligence and Activity in raiſing their Companies expeditiouſly; and to all private Men the Bounty and other Encouragements beforementioned. The King's General further promiſes and engages, that the Provincial Forces ſhall be treated in the ſame Manner as His Majeſty's Regular Troops are, under his Command, with Reſpect to Proviſions and Ammunition; and further promiſes, that according to their good Behaviour, which he cannot doubt of, he will give them all Sorts of Encouragement and Recommendations, and that in every Reſpect they ſhall have Juſtice done them. WHEREFORE, in the preſent preſſing Emergency, when a deciſive Blow is meditated, on which, under God, the future Freedom or Slavery, the laſting Happineſs or Miſery of the Colonies, ſo evidently depend, it is hoped, and earneſtly deſired, that all Magiſtrates, Miniſters of the Goſpel, and others, who have a juſt Senſe of His Majeſty's paternal Regard, and the ineſtimable Bleſſings we enjoy under His wiſe Adminiſtration, will, to the utmoſt of their Power, exert themſelves in their ſeveral Diſtricts, in engaging and animating a Number of Volunteers for this Service, in ſuch due Time as may render the preſent Expedition ſucceſsful, retrieve the Honour of His Majeſty's Arms in theſe Parts, and ſecure our future Peace and Tranquility on the moſt laſting Baſis.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *this Twenty-ſeventh Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight, and in the Thirty-firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the preſent Year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for preventing Abuſes in the Indian Trade*, &c. do hereby notify to the Public, that it is enacted by ſaid Law, "That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, other than the ſaid Commiſſioners, their Agents, and their Aſſiſtants, and ſuch as are employed by them for Account of the Province, from and after the Publication of this Act, ſhall preſume to ſell, exchange or barter with any *Indian* or *Indians*, any Cyder, Whiſkey, Wine, Rum, Brandy, or any other ſtrong Liquor whatſoever within this Province; nor ſhall any Perſon or Perſons, other than the Commiſſioners, their ſaid Agents, and their Aſſiſtants, ſell, exchange or barter with any *Indian* or *Indians*, any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever (Proviſions only excepted) beyond the *Kittocktenny Hills*, on any Pretence whatſoever; Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or extended to debar any Inhabitant within the *Kittocktenny Hills*, from ſelling, bartering or exchanging any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, other than ſpirituous Liquors as aforeſaid, with ſuch *Indian* or *Indians*, as ſhall or may come to their own Dwelling-houſes for thoſe Purpoſes. And that every Perſon and Perſons offending in the Premiſes, being legally convicted thereof in any Court of Record within this Province, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Fifty Pounds*, to be recovered and diſpoſed of in Manner laſt aforeſaid, and be committed to the publick Goal during the Space of Six Months, without Bail or Main-prize, any Law or Laws of this Province to the contrary notwithſtanding: And the ſaid Offence, committed out of the inhabited Parts of this Province as aforeſaid, ſhall be heard, tried, and determined in any of the Courts of this Province, where the Perſon offending ſhall or may be arreſted and apprehended."

And that the Agents appointed by ſaid Law, and every of them, "as often as they ſhall be informed, or have "Reaſon to believe, that any Quantity of ſtrong Liquors, "Goods, Wares and Merchandizes are carried out and "tranſported beyond the *Kittocktenny Hills*, with Deſign "to ſell, barter and exchange the ſame with the *Indians*, "ſhall, and they, and every of them, are hereby empow-"ered and required, with their Aſſiſtants and Servants, to "viſit all ſuſpected Places, and ſearch for ſuch ſtrong Li-"quors, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, and, being "found beyond the Limits aforeſaid, to ſeize the ſame as "forfeited; one Half thereof for the Uſe of the Perſon "who ſhall proſecute for the ſame, and the other Half "thereof to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs afore-"ſaid; to be recovered in Manner aforeſaid, in any Court "of Record of this Province, in which the Proſecutor "ſhall think proper to file his Bill, Plaint or Informa-"tion, and to be diſpoſed of by them in Manner laſt a-"foreſaid."

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

On Saturday laſt Captain Stewart arrived here from Liverpool, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, February 2.

IT is eſtimated that not leſs than 12,000 regulars, beſides thoſe already in America, will be ſent over againſt the ſummer campaign; and that, on the ſurrender of Louiſbourg, the taking of which is not doubted, the Iſland of Cape-Breton will be put into the hands of the New-Englanders, with an allowance from the government of a certain ſum annually for a ſtipulated number of troops, by way of garriſon for its defence.

There have been ſome hints thrown out, as if the French, inſtead of providing this year for the defence of Louiſbourg, which they ſay is now impracticable (as our preparations are in ſo much greater forwardneſs than theirs) were meditating a deſcent on ſome part of Great-Britain or Ireland; and that the ſhips of War and troops which would otherwiſe have been ſent to America, will be employed in this ſervice.

It is ſaid that the Empreſs Queen has ſent all her archives to Preſbourg in Hungary, not thinking them ſafe at Vienna.

The troops of Tuſcany, that are deſigned for Bohemia, are ſaid, in ſome letters from Italy, to amount to 8000.

The officers belonging to 3000 Hungarian foot, who paſſed through Toppliwoda, in Sileſia, the laſt week of December, declared, with tears in their eyes, that thoſe were all that were left of ten regiments.

On Tueſday warrants were iſſued for impreſſing men for the land ſervice, to compleat ſeveral augmentations intended to be made.

Genoa, Jan. 8. Letters from Marſeilles ſay, that ſeamen are daily ſent off to Toulon, where two Ships of 84 Guns, two of 74, and two of 64, are fitting out with all expedition, to form the ſquadron of M. du Queſne. We are informed that the Corſicans are at preſent quiet, and that their chief has ſent deputies to the French commandant to propoſe terms of accommodation.

Toulon, Jan. 10. Yeſterday M. Grammont's ſquadron, conſiſting of three men of war, and four frigates, who have been upwards of ſix months at Malta, arrived here with five Engliſh prizes, and ſeveral French, and one Dutch veſſel under their convoy. They are ſtill in the road, and no perſon is ſuffered to come on ſhore. They are to be victualled for ſeven months; from whence it is conjectured that they will ſoon put to ſea again with the three ſhips under M. de la Clue at Carthagena, and form a ſquadron of twelve ſhips and ſixteen frigates, able to face the Engliſh ſhips which are waiting in the Streights to intercept de la Clue. The want of ſailors (who are daily expected, however) to man the three ſhips and two frigates that are to be commanded by du Queſne, will retard the departure of this new ſquadron. A part of M. de la Clue's rigging has been taken down, and he waits for new at Carthagena.

Marſeilles, Jan. 10. A veſſel from Cape-Francois, which touched at Alicant, was informed there, that M. de la Clue's ſquadron had taken 20 Engliſh merchantmen.

Breſt, Jan. 3. The Minotaur, Illuſtre, and Actif men of war, the firſt of 74, and the others of 64 guns, are ready to put into the road, and ſail for l'Orient. We are alſo arming, as faſt as poſſible, the Palmier, Bien-faiſant, and Enterprenant, which, with two frigates, are deſtined, as it is pretended, to tranſport a freſh reinforcement of troops, with large quantities of all kinds of ammunition, to Louiſbourg.

We are at preſent victualling for ſeven months the Magnifique and Amphion ſhips of the line, with the Syrene frigate, of which M. de Bauſſieur will have the command, but we do not yet know their deſtination.

Bruſſels, January 27. According to our laſt advices from Alſace, a body of 42,000 troops is in motion, and ready to march to reinforce the armies in Germany.

Hamburgh, January 10. Several of the Mecklenbourgh nobility are retired hither, the Pruſſians having taken Schwerin, and demanded the following contributions in that dutchy; 250000 rixdollars immediately, and 500000 more, with a great quantity of hay, ſtraw, meal, rye, and oats, by the 21ſt of January, under pain of military execution.

London, Feb. 4. Orders are ſent to his Majeſty's yards to uſe the utmoſt diligence to fit out all the ſhips now on repair, and to continue to work double tides.

We are credibly informed, that Mr. F------x is himſelf ſo thoroughly convinced of the good intentions of his opponent, that he is determined to ſecond his views for the honour and intereſt of his country with his whole weight, and endeavouring to bring his whole party into the ſame ſentiments.

We hear that a ſcheme is on foot for raiſing a conſiderable ſum of money by an additional duty on all ſalaries and penſions, in proportion to their value.

There are now on the ſtocks in his Majeſty's yards one ſhip of 100 guns, two of 90, five of 74, two of 32, eight of 28, and four of 16.

More warrants are iſſued for enliſting and impreſſing men for his Majeſty's land forces and marines, in order to ſupply the room of thoſe to be ſent on the expedition to America.

Private letters from Toulon adviſe, that four ſhips of the line were already ſailed from thence, to join M. de la Clue's ſquadron at Carthagena, and ſeveral others were to follow them in a few days.

Admiralty Office, February 7.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Smith, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 5th Inſtant.

"Yeſterday arrived the William and Anne armed ſhip, with a ſnow privateer, taken by the Richmond, Flamborough, and her: She mounts 10 carriage guns, and 80 men. The Savage has alſo taken and brought in a cutter privateer, of 6 guns, and 25 men."

Hamburgh, Jan. 24. There is a very ſingular anecdote related here. It is ſaid, that at the defeat of Roſbach, a French grenadier, ſeeing his comrades flying on all ſides, but, however, not being diſpoſed to follow their example, placed himſelf behind a tree, and there defended himſelf like a lion, againſt ſeveral of the enemy's ſoldiers, who endeavoured to ſurround him; that in the mean time the king of Pruſſia happened to paſs by that place, and addreſſing himſelf to this brave fellow, ſaid to him, 'Grenadier, 'ſurrender; do you think yourſelf invincible?' To which he replied, 'Yes, Sire, if you were my commander.' His Majeſty was ſo pleaſed with the grenadier's reply, that he gave orders to leave him at liberty.

London, Feb. 7. Letters from Madrid ſay, that orders have been ſent to the Spaniſh Governors in the Bays of Honduras and Campeachy, to ſeize all foreign ſhips carrying off logwood in an illicit way.

Letters from Hamburgh ſay, That the Hanoverians will very ſoon take the field; having redoubled their preparations for that end at Lunebourg, where the head-quarters are; the workmen work night and day; and the greateſt diligence is uſed to lay up warlike ſtores and proviſions.

The Count de Argenſon privateer, from Calais, of 10 guns, and 80 men, is taken by the William and Anne armed ſhip, Captain Gordon; and another French privateer, name unknown, by the Savage ſloop, and are both brought into the Downs.

A French privateer of 14 guns, and 80 men, with her conſort, are taken by the Tyger privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Neilſon.

The Jevan, Heyſham, from New-York for London, is taken by a French privateer, of 20 guns, belonging to Granville; the Maſter is carried into St. Maloes.

London, Feb. 18. It is ſaid, the French Court have ſent Orders to M. de la Clue to paſs the Streights, even if he ſhould loſe ſome of his Ships.

Some People pretend to know, that the Treaty with the King of Denmark is actually ſigned.

It is ſaid that the Proteſtant Cantons of Switzerland have propoſed to furniſh the King of Pruſſia with 40,000 Men for three Years certain, upon Payment of a reaſonable annual Subſidy.

The Fanny, Capt. Riddle, a Letter of Marque, is arrived at Gibraltar with a large St. Domingo Ship, ſaid to be upwards of 500 Tons, richly laden. She is ſuppoſed to be the Ship that eſcaped Admiral Coates.

The Ship taken by the Antelope Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar, is ſaid to be worth 30,000 l.

And thoſe taken by Admiral Coates are one with another worth 8000 l. apiece.

Genoa, Jan. 24. We juſt now learn that an Engliſh man of war, commanded by Lord Staurey, is loſt in a violent hurricane in the gulph of Meſſina; as well as ſeveral merchant ſhips of the ſame nation.

Breſlau, Feb. 4. We have recruited with ſuch ſucceſs, that all the regiments are compleat; and it is reckoned the King's army will take the field by the 14th or 15th of this month. Several expreſſes have brought advice of divers advantages gained by our troops in the Upper-Sileſia.

Hanover, Feb. 10. A detachment of Pruſſian huſſars has routed a large body of French huſſars in the neighbourhood of Wolfenbuttel.

Altena, Feb. 6. All the news from the country of Halberſtadt confirm that the Pruſſians are in motion on all ſides, and advancing, to the number of 18 or 20,000 men, towards Brunſwick.

Hamburgh, Feb. 7. There is no doubt of the Pruſſians beginning the campaign on the ſide of Brunſwick. The laſt letters from Halberſtadt ſay there were actually between 16 and 20,000 men in motion in that principality, and that they were advancing towards the French. The preludes to the campaign ſeem to threaten a moſt bloody one. In the affair at Horneburg which happened on the 1ſt inſt. the Pruſſians gave the French no quarter.

Hildeſheim, Feb. 8. The Pruſſians have made great ſlaughter amongſt the French in the country of Halberſtadt. They made 600 priſoners at Hornebourg. The Pruſſians ſeized on every thing belonging to the French, and found upwards of 1000 crowns amongſt the effects of one of the officers. Since this expedition the French have left near all the poſts they had on the Pruſſian territories.

Paris,

Paris, Feb. 6. The Court has ſent orders to Breſt to fit out a fleet there of 22 men of war, and four Frigates, which, it is ſaid, is to ſail upon the firſt notice, not for America, but upon a ſecret and unpremeditated deſcent.

Rochefort, Jan. 7. We are ſtill very anxious about the fate of the Alcyon, having received no account of her ſince ſhe left Martinico to return here. Four ſhips and two frigates, eſcorted by the Capricieux and Prudent men of war, are ſailed for Cape-Breton, but the two men of war, after ſeeing them to a certain latitude, are to return to Breſt. Another fleet is preparing for the ſame place and Martinico, which is to conſiſt of ſix merchant ſhips, and four of the King's frigates, under convoy of two men of war.

Bruſſels, Feb. 6. We are informed that the Court of London has taken the reſolution to attempt a new Expedition upon the coaſt of France in the ſpring.

London, Feb. 21. Yeſterday one of his Majeſty's meſſengers arrived at St. James's from Stade, and we hear brings advice, that a Body of Pruſſian troops had joined the Hanoverians, and that they had ſurrounded 800 French huſſars, whom they had made priſoners.

Col. Amherſt is arrived here with ſome diſpatches of importance from the King of Pruſſia.

A large quantity of cannon are ordered to be ſhipp'd for Gibraltar, moſt of them thirty-two pounders.

Admiral Boſcawen ſailed Saturday noon with nine Men of War. The Invincible unluckily run on ſhore near South Sea Caſtle.

A large Fleet will ſhortly ſail for the Mediterranean, with a conſiderable body of land Forces, a great train of Artillery, and a large detachment of Engineers and Matroſſes.

One article amongſt the French prize goods, lately imported, is 208 groſs of ſcalping knives.

A French privateer of 16 guns, and 145 men, is carried into Gibraltar by the Monmouth man of war.

A French privateer is brought into the Downs by the Badger ſloop.

Admiral Boſcawen, with the men of war under his command, are put into Plymouth; as is alſo the Lightning Fireſhip, with the loſs of her foretopſail.

Bremen, Feb. 1. The Hanoverians occupy all the right ſide of the Wumme, and the Bridge of Burch.

Hildeſheim, Feb. 5. Some hundred peaſants are now employed in marking out a camp between Goſlar and Saltzgitter, near the river Inveſte, for a large body of French troops.

Francfort, Feb. 11. The Count de Clermont arrived here the day before yeſterday with a numerous retinue, and the next morning continued his route to put himſelf at the head of his army.

Hall, Feb. 7. Prince Henry of Pruſſia arrived here this morning, and ſtaid but half an hour before he ſet out again to take upon him the command of the troops aſſembling at Halberſtadt, in order to open the campaign againſt the French, and ſecond the operations of the Hanoverians.

Brunſwick, Feb. 8. There are actually between 25 and 30,000 Pruſſians between Halberſtadt and Magdebourg; and we are aſſured that the greateſt part of the King of Pruſſia's houſhold troops are arrived at Halberſtadt.

Lunebourg, Feb. 11. All the troops have orders to put in march next tueſday to begin the operations of the campaign. It is ſaid that they will attack the enemy in three places at the ſame time; that is to ſay, by their right on the ſide of Brunſwick, by the center at Hanover, and by their left on the ſide of Bremen. The Pruſſians will form the firſt attack, and the Hanoverians the two others. The latter have already a corps of 15000 men upon the Wumme, with artillery and ammunition. They intend, it is ſaid, to lay ſiege to Bremen, where there is a garriſon of 10.000 men.

Wolfenbuttle, Feb. 12. Prince Henry of Pruſſia, at the head of 15,000 men, took poſſeſſion of Hornebourg laſt Thurſday.

Magdebourg, Feb. 14. We this moment received the agreeable news that the fortreſs of Regenſtein ſurrendered the day before yeſterday, and that the garriſon were made priſoners of war. We found there nine French cannon, ſix field pieces, a quantity of balls, ſeveral tons of powder, &c. This news gives us the more pleaſure, as we loſt not one man in the affair.

Hamburgh, Feb. 17. It is confidently aſſerted that the King of Denmark has reſolved to ſend an army of 25,000 men into Holſtein.

The laſt letters from Dantzick adviſe that the Ruſſian army is in full march for Pomerania.

Berlin, Feb. 14. All the King's troops will take the field in leſs than three weeks, in very fine condition, and very numerous, ſtrengthened by ſeveral old bands, which have not yet been employed this war.

Amſterdam, Feb. 17. They write from Vienna, that the King of Pruſſia, in order to take from the allies of the houſe of Auſtria, all pretexts of entering Germany, propoſed to the King of Poland to make a ſeparate accommodation with him. His Poliſh Majeſty having rejected the offer, and declared that he would agree to no terms of peace without the participation of his allies, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſignified to him, that he was ready to reſtore peace in Germany, as ſoon as the court of Vienna ſhould give him ſufficient ſecurity, and put things on the ſame footing they were on before the preſent troubles began.

Theſe propoſals were alſo rejected, unleſs the King of Pruſſia would bind himſelf to reimburſe the court of Vienna for the immenſe charges of the war, and indemnify the King of Poland for all his loſſes. Such conditions raiſe an invincible obſtacle to the reſtoration of peace; we may therefore expect a more bloody campaign than any we have hitherto ſeen. It is with this view that the court of Vienna is making immenſe preparations, and endeavouring to borrow money in all the neutral countries. The court expects to have next ſpring an army of upwards of 80,000 men, to endeavour to penetrate into Sileſia, and another of 40 or 45,000 to act in concert with the army of the empire, ſupported by a body of 25 or 30,000 French on the ſide of Saxony. Such is the plan concerted between the courts of Verſailles and Vienna, and communicated to thoſe of Peterſburgh and Stockholm. The French court has given the Empreſs Queen freſh aſſurances that they will never depart from their engagements, nor lay down their arms, till they have obtained ample ſatisfaction to her Majeſty and the King of Poland.

Peterſburgh, Feb. 3. The Syſtem of this court begins to be more ſtable. They have taken their party, and will fulfil their engagements with the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, in order to reſtore the King of Poland to his electoral dominions. It is with this view that the Empreſs has acceded to the quadruple alliance, between the courts of Verſailles, Vienna and Stockholm, and renewed a treaty of alliance with the laſt mentioned court.

London, Feb. 28. It is ſaid that the French have created a new Nabob, in oppoſition to the one ſet up by Colonel Clive, after the late victory in the Eaſt-Indies.

By a letter from Plymouth we are informed, that Admiral Boſcawen ſailed from thence on Friday laſt, after being joined by the Burford, Prince of Orange, Nottingham, Pembroke, and Lightning fireſhip.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Feb. 26.

"This evening Capt. Bentley and his officers came on ſhore: All thoughts of ſaving the Invincible are over. The men belonging to the dock-yard are employed in taking her upper works to pieces."

By letters from Spain yeſterday, M. de la Clue was joined at Carthagena by two men of war from Toulon, one of 64, the other of 74 guns; they were weighing anchor in order to force their way through the Gutt of Gibraltar, ſo the news of an action may be hourly expected; the Admirals Oſborne and Saunders being cruizing in the Gutt with 13 ſail of the line, beſides frigates.

Though the Bruſſels Gazette is pleaſed to ſay, that the king of Sardinia will furniſh the court of Vienna with a body of 10,000 men, we beg leave to doubt it; becauſe his Sardinian majeſty is juſtly reputed to be one of the wiſeſt princes of this age.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Feb. 14.

"We are as active as the Engliſh in our preparations. The fleet at Breſt, ſome ſay, is deſigned to make a deſcent either on Ireland or Scotland; but others pretend that there is another project on the tapis, and that the court has reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Gibraltar."

It is reported that a Dutch Ship of 500 tons, from St. Domingo, is taken by the Aldborough man of war.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Meadows, a clerk to the Eaſt-India company, in Bengall, to his brother in Liverpool.

Calcutta, 22 Aug. 1757.

"Since my laſt, in which I gave you an account of the taking and retaking this place, and of my providential eſcape from the black hole, our affairs are agreeably altered. Colonel Clive with his army, conſiſting of ſailors and ſoldiers, marched towards Muckſhirdebatts, near which place the Nabob of this country, with his army (which was ten times bigger than Col. Clive's, with a great many French and Engliſh deſerters in it) gave him battle. The engagement was very hot for about ſix hours, and the enemy, with his thouſands, endeavoured to ſurround our ſmall number, but in vain; for where the grape and ſmall ſhot went, lanes were made through them, like avenues in a wood, and they were ſo compleatly routed, that we got all their cannon, &c. The Colonel immediately ſeized the advantage, and inſtantly purſued them into the ſuburbs of the above-mentioned place, and ſecured our garriſon, called Coſſimbuzar, which is about three miles on this ſide of it, and had been taken by the enemy in June. In two or three days he took the Nabob with moſt of the Headmen priſoners; though theſe were not many, as great numbers of them, and the firſt General, were killed in the engagement. It was a noble and daring action to march into the heart of ſo populous a country, where all the people know the uſe of ſwords, ſmall arms, &c. and the conduct of it is much to the honour of our good Admiral and Colonel.

They have now placed a man upon the throne named Meer Jaffer Ally Cawn, who has ſent down conſiderable ſums of money to this place, to repay the loſſes occaſioned by the attack of the former Nabob, which we expect to receive the next month, as it is advertiſed by the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, who have a power to curtail ſuch accounts as appear to be unjuſt. This Nabob has given more lands to the company than ever they had before, and granted them great privileges.

The former Nabob, after he was taken, was beheaded by a ſon of the preſent Nabob; a cuſtom uſed in ſuch caſes, by theſe nations.

Admiral Watſon died here greatly lamented, on the 16th inſtant, and was buried as well as the place would admit of. Admiral Pocock is well, and I hope will continue ſo, for the benefit of our nation.

Capt. Bowyer, an engineer, is arrived here from Madraſs, and I believe will put this place in a better poſture of defence. The Fort is already repaired. We have advice from the coaſt of Coromandel, that Monſieur Buſſhee has taken Vizagapatam, one of our ſmall ſettlements; but it is a place of no great note, and can eaſily be taken again; and as the goods were firſt brought away to this place, and to Madraſs, it is no great loſs.

London, March 4. The government has received an account, that the Hanoverians have taken Verden; and had alſo cut off the communication between the French at Bremen, and the main army, and were making all the neceſſary preparations to bombard the French at Bremen.

It is ſaid a large fleet will go to the Baltic as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit.

We hear a meſſage of great importance is expected to be ſent to both houſes of parliament in a day or two.

They write from the Hague that the King of Pruſſia had ſent to England a plan of operations for the Electorate of Hanover, which had been much approved of.

From Amſterdam they write, that the States-general are determined to adhere to the ſyſtem they have embraced, in ſpite of all the efforts made by Colonel Yorke.

By letters from the weſt coaſt of France we learn, that ſeven captains, and many other officers, and ſome thouſands of the common ſeamen, have died of the diſtemper that prevailed in the fleet before it left Louiſbourg; and that the principal inhabitants have quitted the town, and gone at ſome diſtance into the country.

It is ſaid that Admiral Boſcawen is gone directly to Halifax, without ſtopping in Ireland; and that the tranſports will go with the Vanguard and Dublin, and ſome frigates. The ſaid Admiral's fleet, when all joined, will amount to 29 ſail, including thoſe left at Halifax.

It is now certainly known, that the king of Pruſſia has demanded a ſupply of 12,000 Britiſh troops; and that he has actually rejected an offer of an equivalent in money for 15000: The M----y therefore is much embarraſſed, as the compliment of ſeamen for the ſervice of the navy is not yet complete, and as it is thought impolitic to provide for the ſafety of the continent, before the Britiſh dominions are put out of danger.

It is more than conjecture, that the diſagreement in the Cabinet is the cauſe of the inactivity of the troops in the field; the fatal conſequences of which are much to be dreaded, as the French may find means to ſtrengthen themſelves in Germany, who might now be overpowered, and by one ſeaſonable blow cruſhed, ſo as not to be able to make head againſt the allies during the enſuing campaign. Inſtead of 12,000 men, would it not be a deciſive ſtroke to ſend 40,000, to ſecond the views of that magnanimous Prince the King of Pruſſia, who would not fail to make a proper uſe of them, by following Monſieurs to the gates of Paris.

Letters from the Eaſt-Indies, by the Walpole, juſt arrived, bring an account, that Captain William James, in the Eaſt-India company's ſhip the Revenge, has taken a large French ſhip on the Malabar coaſt, reckoned very rich, the French having offered to give 100,000 rupees for her ranſom.

The Hague Gazette ſays, in an article from London, dated February 14, "All the reports of an approaching rupture between our court and that of Spain, are found to be groundleſs. M. Ruvigny de Coſne writes in his laſt diſpatches, that the miniſters of the court of Madrid have declared to him, that his catholic majeſty was determined to take no part, directly nor indirectly, in the preſent troubles. The Marquis d'Aubreau, miniſter from the court of Spain, has made the ſame declarations to our miniſtry.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke, with the fleet under his command, are ordered to be ready for ſailing on or before the 19th inſtant, if the wind permits.

Hanover, Feb. 21. Since the arrival of Prince George of Holſtein Gottorp, with a body of Pruſſian horſe, our army has been put in motion. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is gone with the main body thereof into the country of Bremen. In the mean time General Zaſtrow is upon his march towards Giſſhorn. It is ſaid here that Regenſtein, and the town of Goſlar, have been retaken by our troops.

Letters from Hamburgh and Stade, dated February the 20th, and 21ſt, ſay, that the allied army was in full march: That the head quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick were, on the 18th, at Schneverdingen, and thoſe of Prince George at Soltau. That on the 19th the head quarters were at Neuenkirchen, upon the confines of the dutchy of Verden, and on the 20th at Viſſelhoven; on which day the caſtle of Rottenbourg ſurrendered, after a reſiſtance of ſix hours; and the garriſon, conſiſting of 150 men, made priſoners of war.

Wilſhauſen, Feb. 23. The French have quitted Otterſberg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden is in our poſſeſſion; and we are aſſured that the French are preparing to evacuate Zell.

Whitehall, March 6. This morning, at 3 o'clock, arrived here, by the way of Holland, a courier, which brings the following account.

That after Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had diſlodged the French from Rottenbourg, Otterſberg and Verden, and approached with his advanced guard to the city of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his ſerene Highneſs had taken poſſeſſion of it with his troops. The Prince, upon receiving intelligence that the French General Comte de Chabot was poſted with a conſiderable detachment at Hoya upon the Weſer, gave orders to the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunſwick troops, together with a few hundred Chaſſeurs, Huſſars and light troops, in order to diſlodge the French from that poſt. The hereditary Prince accordingly made ſo brave an attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous defence, and the loſs of a number of men, on their part, he forced them, with bayonets fixed, to ſurrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen hundred men priſoners of war. Hereupon the Comte de Chabot threw himſelf, with two other battalions, into the caſtle, with an intent to ſupport himſelf there; and the hereditary prince, not having been hitherto able, on account of the overflowings of the rivers, and the badneſs of the roads, to receive the artillery required for forcing the French General there likewiſe, granted him a capitulation to go out of the place with his two battalions, but upon condition of leaving behind him all their baggage and magazines. The loſs on our ſide is inconſiderable, and does not amount upon the whole, both of the killed and wounded, to an hundred men.

The Pruſſian huſſars of the advanced guard, having received information, that a great number of French huſſars of Polereſky's regiment was at Nord Drebber, determined to drive them from thence; which reſolution they executed ſo ſucceſsfully, that after the ſlaughter of three officers and fifty huſſars, they made the colonel Polereſky (who is dangerouſly wounded) with two captains, two lieutenants, and an hundred and thirty huſſars, priſoners of war, and took beſides ten ſtandards, a pair of kettle-drums, and three hundred horſes.

The two Generals, the Marquis D'Armentieres, and the Marquis de Rochepine, together with the garriſon, evacuated the town of Zell on the 26th of February; as the Prince de Clermont, and the Duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 28th, obſerving good diſcipline, and without the leaſt plunder.

We hear likewiſe, that the French have quitted Brunſwick, Caſſel, Gottingen, Hamelen, Neinburg, &c. the particulars whereof are ſtill expected. Their plan at preſent, ſeems to be to retire towards Munſter, Paderborn, and Oſnabrug: But as prince Ferdinand follows them cloſely with all imaginable expedition, he will probably ſurprize ſome of their detachments on their march, before they arrive at the place of their deſtination.

Hamburgh, Feb. 14. We learn from Stralſund, that nine battalions have been tranſported thither from Stockholm; theſe conſiſt of 2000 new raiſed Swediſh troops. Theſe tranſports alſo brought 8000 ſacks of corn, and 200,000 crowns in ſpecie. Three other tranſports are alſo expected from Sweden.

Breſt, Feb. 13. The ſquadron commanded by M. de la Villeleon has ſailed with a favourable wind. The Palmer of 74 guns has ſailed with the Aigrette and the Veſtal frigates of 30 guns each, to eſcort to a certain latitude five merchant ſhips, laden with proviſions for Louiſbourg, and then to ſail to Martinico.

Schwerin, Feb. 12. 'Tis ſaid that the Pruſſian troops, detached from the army in Pomerania, are to ſeize a part of the dutchy of Holſtein, belonging to the grand Duke of Ruſſia, on account of his having ſigned, in caſe of his acceſſion to the throne, the quadruple alliance, renewed in November laſt, between the Empreſs Queen, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, French King, and the King of Sweden. This news has occaſioned ſuch conſternation, that the inhabitants are preparing to remove with the beſt part of their effects.

Warſaw, Feb. 12. By the laſt letters from Brandebourg Pruſſia, we learn, that the Ruſſian army was in full march

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towards the Viſtula, and that the city of Konegſberg had been taxed at 50,000 Crowns.

We hear that the Ruſſian commiſſiaries were eſtabliſhing a magazine at Kowno, ſufficient to ſubſiſt an army of 40,000 men.

Hamburgh, Feb. 21. It is reported that the French abandoned Goſlar upon the approach of the Pruſſians, and retired to Wildeſheim, and that the Pruſſians have entered that biſhoprick, and exacted contributions of 100,000 Crowns.

February 24. On the 20th inſtant a body of Hanoverians, under General Wangenheim, made themſelves maſters of the important poſt of Rothemburg, after cannonading it ſeven hours. M. de la Mothe, with the French garriſon, which conſiſted of 140 or 150 men, were made priſoners of war.

Amſterdam, March 2. A body of Pruſſians have ſummoned Schwerin, the Duke of Mecklenburgh's capital, to ſurrender; but the Governor has made anſwer, that he had orders to defend it to the laſt extremity.

London, March 7. By letters from the weſt coaſt of France we are aſſured, that 3 men of war and 40 tranſports departed the day after Admiral Boſcawen ſailed from Plymouth ſound; it is therefore not unlikely they may fall in with each other, as it is ſuppoſed both fleets are deſtined for the ſame place: Or ſhould the French get the ſtart of Admiral Boſcawen, they will probably meet with Sir Charles Hardy, who is cruizing off Louiſbourg with eight ſail of the line.

As ſoon as Count de Clermont arrived in the electorate of Hanover, he viſited every poſt occupied by the French troops, and ſome days after wrote a letter to his court, which letter has been intercepted, and is ſaid to be to the following purpoſe: That he has found nothing that can properly be called an army, but only a parcel of raggamuffins, thieves and vagabonds, quartered up and down a country which they have pilfered and ruined, and whoſe inhabitants wait but the opportunity to join in the purſuit as ſoon as they turn tail; and that all he can do at preſent is to bring them off towards the French frontiers with as little loſs as poſſible, and make a ſtand as ſoon as he ſhall be reinforced with better troops.

It is ſaid our court has given aſſurances to the king of Pruſſia, that if Mr. Keith does not ſucceed in his negociations at the court of Peterſburgh, a ſquadron of Britiſh men of war will be ſent into the Baltick, ſtrong enough to ſtop the tranſportation of troops from Sweden to Pomerania, and at the ſame time to hinder the Ruſſians from ſeconding, by ſea, the operations of their army; for if this army is not now and then ſupplied with proviſions and warlike ſtores from the Ruſſian fleet, it may ſoon be obliged to evacuate the kingdom of Pruſſia.

We hear our court waits only the arrival of an expreſs from Mr. Keith, the Britiſh miniſter at the court of Peterſbourg, to determine the departure of the fleet, which is ready for the Baltick, in caſe the court of Ruſſia perſiſts in their reſolution of invading the territories of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

There is advice, that two ſhips of the line, and a frigate, with 50 tranſports, ſailed from Breſt (ſome ſay Port l'Orient) the 24th of laſt month: two of our privateers fell in with them, and were chaſed ſome hours, but got clear off.

We have an account that Admiral Oſborne has taken two French men of war, and ſunk one.

BOSTON, April 24.

Tueſday arrived here from Halifax, the Hawke Sloop of War; as alſo a Coaſting Sloop: They left Halifax laſt Thurſday, at which time there was only the Prince Frederick and the Arc-en-Ceil in that Harbour, all the other Men of War being out on a Cruize under Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, off Louiſbourg; and that the Prince Frederick having the Arc-en-Ceil's Maſts, would be in Readineſs to join the Fleet in about ten Days.

By a Letter from Halifax, we learn, That on the 8th Inſtant, the Juno Frigate, with ſeveral of the Tranſports which came out under the Convoy of the Prince Frederick and Juno, arrived there that Day: That one of the Tranſports foundered at Sea, the People were taken on board the Juno.

Capt. Junkins in 4 Days from Halifax arrived here laſt Saturday, and informs, That all the Men of War and Frigates (except the Prince Frederick, which was fitting out with all poſſible Diſpatch) are cruizing before Louiſbourg, and daily expecting the Arrival of Admiral Boſcawen:-----That Capt. Rous had taken a large French Veſſel of 16 Guns, bound to Cape-Breton from Breſt, with Ordnance Stores; which gave him an Account, that a large French Store Ship was confined in the Ice, which he went in queſt of:-----That the Boreas Frigate had taken a French Brig of 14 Guns, together with a Prize which ſhe retook bound to New York, upwards of 500 Tons, ſaid to be loaded with Proviſions; the Brig was coming from Martineco to be fitted out at Louiſbourg, in order to cruize upon our Coaſts.---It was rumoured that Capt. Rous, in the Sutherland, went to the Mouth of the Harbour, hoiſted French Colours and fired for a Pilot, when two came out, which he took, and they gave an Account that the ſpotted Fever rages violently among the Troops, and that Proviſions were ſo ſcarce, that they had begun to kill their Horſes for want thereof: ---And that the Priſoners taken on board the Veſſel from Breſt, reported that a large Fleet of Men of War were to ſail for Louiſbourg in a few Days after them. It is alſo rumoured that there were but 3 Frigates in the Harbour.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Monday laſt the Letter of Marque Brigantine Pompey, Captain Goodwin, of 10 Guns, belonging to this Place, arrived here in 4 Weeks from Port-Morant, on the North Side of Jamaica; with whom came Paſſengers, the Capts. Shaddock, Howland and Bartha, of Boſton; as alſo Capt. Sarley, of the Sloop Fancy, of this Port: They were all taken at different Times, and carried into Port-Louis, the latter the 17th of February laſt, by a ſmall Privateer Sloop of 6 Guns and 40 Men; and his Veſſel was converted into a Privateer, and had ſailed on a Cruize before he left Port-Louis.

Mr. Brock, late of the Privateer Snow Cicero, Captain Smith, of this Port, came alſo Paſſenger in the Pompey: He informs us, That on the 13th of laſt March, the ſaid Snow was taken and carried into Port-Louis, by a Frigate of 24 Nine Pounders, and 170 Men, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance of two Hours, within Piſtol-Shot, Captain Smith having hull'd the Frigate ſo often, that both Pumps were kept going, and were in ſuch Confuſion on board, that they ceaſed firing ſeveral Minutes; but Captain Smith having Mr. Saltur, his Doctor, blown up, and himſelf, with 15 of his Men, wounded, was obliged to ſtrike, his Rigging being almoſt all ſhot away.

The Frigate above mentioned, two Days before ſhe met with Capt. Smith, took the Privateer Snow Neptune, Capt. Thompſon, of this Port, alſo.

Captain Jauncey, in the Royal Hunter Privateer of this Place, who carried two Dutch Ships down to Jamaica, ſailed from thence in Company with Capt. Goodwin, and, off the Bite of Leoganne, joined Capt. Skinner, in the De Lancey, and Capt. Dwight, in the Charming Sally, who were cruizing in order to intercept two French Brigs, of 14 Guns, and 100 Men each, that were ſoon to ſail from Leoganne for Coracoa, loaded with Indigo.

Friday laſt his Excellency John Earl of Loudoun embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship the Hampſhire, of 50 Guns, in order to proceed for England the firſt fair Wind.

The next Day Capt. Seymour, in the King of Pruſſia Privateer of this Port, returned here from a Cruize: The ſeveral Prizes taken by him have been already mentioned in this Paper: In the Engagement with the ſeven Sugar Ships off Cape-Francois, in Company with Capt. Sample of Boſton, when they took a Ship and a Schooner, Captain Seymour had three Men killed, one of which was the Captain of Marines, Mr. Peter Narbury. The Ship is gone for Boſton, and the Schooner is expected in here.

When Captain Seymour broke up his Cruize, there were no leſs than 17 Engliſh Privateers cruizing off the Cape; where, the Priſoners informed, it was very ſickly, that not a Veſſel had arrived there in three Months; that there had been an Inſurrection of the Negroes lately, and that 500 of them were hanged and burnt.

William Merſyer, late Maſter of the Brig York, of this Port, came in with Capt. Seymour: He took him and his Crew, ten in Number, out of a Snow from Whitehaven, bound to Virginia, laſt Sunday Week, Daniel Baynes, Maſter, who on the 31ſt of March took up Capt. Merſyer and his People in their Boat, where they had been four Days and four Nights, their Veſſel having foundered in Lat. 35:30, Lon. 36:6. eleven Days after they ſailed from Sandy-Hook.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Since our laſt Captain Simpſon came up from Antigua, by whom, and Captain Rodgers from St. Chriſtophers, there is Advice of about Twenty Sail of Dutchmen being lately carried into Antigua, St. Chriſtophers, and Montſerrat; and likewiſe ſeven or eight of the Enemy's Privateers.----Capt. Simpſon, on his Paſſage to St. Chriſtophers from Virginia, was taken by the French, but retaken ſoon after by an Engliſh Privateer.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Snow Deſire, Capt. Gray. This Veſſel was taken the 23d of February, by two French Privateers of Martineco, on her Paſſage from Surrinam to Rhode-Iſland, under the Command of Rufus Hopkins, and retaken the 26th of ſame Month, by the Privateer Ship Britannia, Capt. M'Pherſon, of this Port. Capt. M'Pherſon has alſo retaken two Schooners, one of which was carried into St. Chriſtophers, and belongs to Piſcataqua. And we hear from Antigua, that he has carried two French Privateers, and two large French Dutchmen in there, and ſailed from thence on his Cruize the 23d of March.

The Snow Hibernia, Captain Troy, from this Port for Dublin, was loſt in Carnarvon Bay.

And the Blakeney, Captain Smith, alſo bound to Dublin from this Place, who ſailed in November laſt, has not been heard of.

The Mercury, Captain Robeſon, for London, from this Harbour, was taken, and retaken on his Paſſage.

The Charming Rachel. Scott, from New-York for Liverpool, was not arrived the 12th of March.

And the Perfect Union, from Rhode-Iſland to London, is taken by the French.

The Snow Oliver Cromwell, Captain Fabre, from hence for St. Chriſtophers, having loſt a Maſt, put into Bermuda to refit, but ſtruck upon the Rocks going in, by which, it is ſaid, moſt of her Cargoe is damaged.

The Ship Hope, Captain Bolitho, belonging here, was taken by a French Privateer on his Paſſage to Antigua, and carried into Guadaloupe.

By Letters from London (Via Liverpool) there is Advice, that the Ships from thence bound hither, would ſail ſome time in March.

We hear from Maryland, that the Raven Party of Cherokee Indians, who left Fort Frederick on the Ninth ult. on a Scout, returned there the Sixteenth, and brought in two Scalps with them.

The Privateer SPRY, is now fitting out for another Cruize, and we hear will be ready to ſail in about a Month hence.

In a Letter from Halifax, dated April 16, it is ſaid that 15 Sail of the Line, and 6 Frigates, were ready to ſail for Louiſbourg from Breſt; alſo four Sail of the Line from Rochefort for the ſame Place. This Information they had from a Perſon lately taken in a Veſſel bound to Louiſbourg from Breſt.

The Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Captain Rand, we hear, will ſail from New-York the Beginning of next Week for Falmouth.

We have Advice that the Fire at Barbados (mentioned in our laſt) happened on the 25th of February at Bridge-Town, and began about Twelve at Night, and burnt till Four next Morning, when, it is ſaid, about 140 Houſes were deſtroyed; but that breaking out in the upper Part of the Town, among the Negroe Houſes, none of the Merchants Stores ſuffered.

ARRIVALS from this Harbour.

At London. The Speedwell, Captain Robeſon.
Belfaſt. Captains Godden and Dingee.
Newry. Gardner and Rankin.
Dublin. Henderſon and Blackburn.
Londonderry. Mitchell, Hope and Hamilton.
Cork. Rench and Gardner.
Sligo. Welch.
Crookhaven. M'Cormant.
Barbados. Manly, Arthur, Hardie, Appowin, Cotton, Laning, and Aſhburner.
Antigua. Gibbons, Gregory and Kirkpatrick; alſo Capt. Hall from South-Carolina, but belongs here.
Montſerrat. Captain Barnes.

*** The Truſtees of the COLLEGE are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing of the Lottery until the 29th of this inſtant May. A few Tickets ſtill remain unſold, and are to be diſpoſed of by the Managers, and by William Bradford, and David Hall.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Stoughton, James Roſs, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Two Brothers, Joſeph Cocks, from Bermuda.
-------Sea Nymph, William Simpſon, from Antigua.
Schooner Reſolution, Benjamin Slade, from Piſcataqua.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, from St. Chriſtophers.
-----Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, from Liverpool.
------Sampſon, Sampſon Mifflin, from Liſbon.

WHEREAS a Proclamation is iſſued out by the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, for the Raiſing of two Thouſand Seven Hundred Men, paying them a Bounty of FIVE POUNDS, and SEVEN POUNDS Advance, and Forty-five Shillings a Month during the Campaign. All thoſe that are willing to ſerve His Majeſty King GEORGE upon the aboveſaid Terms, by repairing to my Houſe, in the Townſhip of Warrington, Bucks County, or to the Houſe of John Craig, Tavern-keeper, in the Townſhip and County aforeſaid, ſhall, upon their Liſting, receive a Dollar to drink His Majeſty's Health, enter into preſent Pay, and good Quarters, provided by RICHARD WALKER.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Timber-creek, about a Mile from Glouceſter, containing about 230 Acres, whereof about 30 Acres are cleared, and in Fence, and about 30 Acres of Meadow may be made with little Expence Part being already grubb'd; there is a good two ſtory fram'd Houſe thereon, with an Orchard, in which is a Variety of Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees; the ſame may be entered upon immediately. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, on Carpenter's Wharff, in Philadelphia. THOMAS WHARTON.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Schuylkill, in Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about five Miles from the City, bounded on the North-weſt with Land of Mr. John Wilcox, on the North-eaſt with Land of Uriah White, and William Roberts, on the South-eaſt with Land of Jane Rees, and on the South-weſt with Cobb's Creek; the Soil is good, ſome Part of it is timbered, and ſome cleared, with a conſiderable Quantity of good Meadow. For Terms of Sale apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Merchant, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

May 1, 1758.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitioners, of Manington, in the County of Salem, and Province of Weſt Jerſey, have Leave to bring in the Bill they pray for, the firſt Monday of the next Sitting of the Houſe of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, at Burlington, for the Banking out the Tide off a certain Piece of Marſh on Maningtan and Salem Creek; and if any Perſons have any Objections to make they are deſired to offer them.

Imported in the London, Capt. Kingſale, and to be ſold wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt prices for ready money or ſhort credit, by

JAMES STEVENSON,

At the corner of Second ſtreet and Walnut-ſtreet, viz.

A Large aſſortment of ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, faggathies, fuſtians, thicketts, jeans, blue and drab coloured Manchester velvets, nankeens, check and ſtriped linen, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. linen and cotton checks, Iriſh linens, cotton hollands, tobines, diamond dimity, yd. wd. French quilting, camblets, fine worſted damaſks, worſted furniture, mixed chick ditto, womens calimancoe ſhoes, ribbons, womens ſcarlet cloaks, figured ſhades, catgut gauze, white picket ditto, gauze ſtomachers, coccoa, India and ivory fans, white Turkey gauze, necklaces, gauze aprons, gauze caps, mantua flounced bonnets, coloured ſattin ditto, black, blue, and white poloneſe cloaks gimped and laced, coloured ſattin hats, figured ſilk ditto, coloured Pruſſian pillarteens, cambricks, womens white lamb mittens, clear lawns, long and piſtol lawns, Ruſſia diaper, princes linen, garlix, ſileſias, yd. wd. tandem, checked ginghams, flowered gauze, worſted patterns for breeches, men and womens thread and cotton hoſe, taffeties, perſians, 6 qr. muſlin, ozenbrigs, croſs-bar worſted ſtuffs, ſilk handkerchiefs, calicoes, chintz, &c. Tbc. 5 W.

STOLEN, on the 30th of laſt Month, at Night, from the Subſcribers, living on Conneſtogoe Road, about 13 Miles from Philadelphia, a likely Mouſe coloured Horſe, with a bald Face, both his hind Feet white, about 14 Hands high, paces, trots and gallops well, of high Courage, and carries himſelf well, his Tail and Mane ſomething lighter than the reſt of his Hair, about ſeven Years old, and ſhod before. Alſo at the ſame time was ſtolen, a Quantity of Pewter, a Sheet and a Gown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the Thief, Horſe, and other Things, ſo that the Owners may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward; or if only the Horſe be ſecured, Twenty ſhillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by LAVALLIN BARRY, or AWBREY HARRY.

STRAYED away on the 30th of March laſt, a ſorrel Horſe, about 14 Hands high, has a white Spot in his Forehead, his Tail cut ſhort, is about ſeven Years old, and travels eaſy. Whoever takes up and brings or ſends the ſaid Horſe to Mr. Joſeph Marks, in Philadelphia, or to the Subſcriber, in Reading, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by JAMES BIDDLE.

To be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldſmith,

In Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

NEW and faſhionable Silver hilted Swords, either chaſed, gadroon or fluted, or plain, neat German etched Sword Blades, with large Shoulders, and neat green Silk Sword Belts, with Buckles and Spring Locks.

ON Saturday next will be ſold at publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, about Noon, A very ſtrong likely Negroe Boy, about 17 Years old, has had the Small-pox, underſtands taking Care of Horſes perfectly, can lay Cloth, and wait on Table for a Gentleman's Family, and can do every Part of hard Labour. He will be put up at Fifty Pounds, and not under. Enquire of Mr. JUDAH FOULKE.

CAME to the Subſcriber's, the 20th of laſt Month, at the Sign of the Black Horſe, in Crieſham, in Germantown Townſhip, a large young Horſe, with a white Mane and Tail. The Owner's proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to JOHN HINKLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, to pay their reſpective Debts; and alſo that all ſuch as have any Demands againſt him, do forthwith bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, he being very ſoon to leave the Province. JOHN HATKINSON.

N.B. The ſaid John Hatkinſon has a large Aſſortment of European Goods, which he will ſell very cheap for ready Money, as alſo the much eſteemed etherial rectified and ſimple Oil of Tar.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1758.

TO be ſold, by Way of publick Vendue, on Saturday the 27th of this Inſtant, a Paſture or Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, up the Lane, called Hickery Lane, bounded Weſtward by a Lot of Dr. John Kearſley's, Eaſtward by a Lot of Capt. John Philips's, and Northward by the ſaid Lane, containing about four Acres, more or leſs, late the Eſtate of Thomas Hart, deceaſed. The Sale to begin at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Jacob Fiſher, in Spring Garden. Where Attendance will be given.

Imported in the Philadelphia, Capt. Stewart, from Liverpool, and the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet,

THree qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, and ſtripes, thickſets, dyed pillows, jeans, ſtripes, cotton hollands, diapers, white and coloured thread, ſtriped ticken and bed bunts, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, dowlas, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, perſians, taffeties, &c. an aſſortment of cutlary ware, and bohea tea, by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by

GEORGE BRYAN,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, above Market ſtreet,

A GOOD Aſſortment of Iriſh Linens, particularly low priced, and Sheetings; Checks, Cotton Hollands, printed Cottons, and China blue Linens, India Silks, fine Muſlins, low priced broad and narrow Cloaths, Shaloons, Camblets, Cambletees, Ruſſels, Calimancoes, Worſted Damaſks, croſs barred Stuffs, Fuſtians, Sailcloth; with many other Articles, too tedious to inſert, on the beſt Terms.

N. B. All who are indebted to him above ſix Months, are reminded to be punctual.

ALL Perſons, having ſubſcribed for the Books of the original Conſtitution of New-Jerſey, may have them by applying (within three Months after Date hereof) to Samuel Smith, Eſq; in Burlington; Joſeph Yard, and William Mott, Eſquires, in Trenton; the Honourable Robert Lawrence, Eſq; James Holmes, and John Taylor, Eſquires, and Mr. Thomas Eatton, in Monmouth County; Robert Ogden, Eſq; in Elizabeth Town, and Mr. William Bradford, in Philadelphia, paying for each Book Thirty eight Shillings and Sixpence, Proc. including the Subſcription-money advanced, which is the Price we have been allowed by the Publick for One Hundred and Seventy Volumes: And as a Number yet remain on Hand, not yet ſubſcribed for, any Perſon may be ſupplied therewith, by applying to Mr. William Bradford, and paying for the ſame as above, by the 17th Day of July next, after which we ſhall not further extend the Sale.

The ſaid Book contains the original Conſtitution of Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey.---The ſeveral Grants for the Soil and Government. The Conceſſions and Conſtitutions by which they were ſettled.--- The Elizabeth-town Title.---The Monmouth Patent.---The Laws paſſed during the Proprietary Governments.---The Proceedings previous to the Surrender thereof.--The Inſtrument of Surrender.--Queen ANNE's formal Acceptance of the ſame.---A blank Commiſſion for a Governor.--And Lord Cornbury's Inſtructions.---And is neceſſary for thoſe who have Occaſion to know the Powers of the New Jerſey Government, or the Liberties of the People; or to deduce the Titles of Lands from their original Foundation, or preſerve againſt Reſurvey after ſeven Years peaceable Poſſeſſion.---And thoſe concerned in Location of Proprietary Rights, may ſee how far their Proceedings are warranted by the ſaid Laws, which preſcribe ſeveral Regulations for taking up, leaſing and ſelling Lands.------But its Utility will be better underſtood from the Contents thereof, than from this brief Deſcription, which however may be inferred from the Legiſlature's having ordered the ſeveral Materials that compoſe it to be collected from the original Inſtruments, or authentick Regiſters in England, and ſuch Parts of America, where they were to be found, and printed for the Benefit of the Publick; and finally, as the firſt Volume of the New-Jerſey Laws.

April 17, 1758.

AARON LEAMING.
¶ JACOB SPICER.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1758.

STOLEN from Charles Norris, on the 22d of laſt Month, about five o' Clock in the Afternoon, a chaſed Silver Milk Ewer (or Cream Pot) with the London Tower Stamp, initial Letters of the Maker's Name D W, and the Weight five Ounces, two Pennyweight, engraven on the Bottom. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Piece of Plate, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by the Subſcriber. All Silverſmiths are deſired to ſtop the ſaid Pot, if offered for Sale, &c.

CHARLES NORRIS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Parſons, Eſq; late of Eaſton, in the County of Northampton, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts forthwith to Mrs. Parſons, the Deceaſed's Widow, in Philadelphia; or to the Subſcriber, in Bethlehem, in the County of Northampton.

Tuteſt. TIMOTHY HORSFIELD Executor.

THE Executors of the Eſtate of the late Captain William Grant, now give Notice to every one indebted to ſaid Eſtate, that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame on or before the Firſt Day of JUNE, their Accounts will be put into the Hands of Attorneys in the ſeveral Counties, with Orders to be ſued immediately. MARY GRANT, Executrix, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, JOHN WALLACE, Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is at the Plantation of Samuel Vernor, in Leacock Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a dark bay ſtray Horſe, about ſeven Years old, paces and trots. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to ſaid SAMUEL VERNOR. ✕

CAME to the Plantation of John Hughes, in Upper Merion, Philadelphia County, on the Tenth of November laſt, a little bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder, about 13 Hands high. The Owner deſcribing her other Marks and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to WILLIAM TORBERT, living on ſaid Plantation. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of good Land, containing 214 Acres, lying in Eaſt Bradford, in the County of Cheſter, whereon is a good Dwelling-houſe, a new Frame Barn and Stables, a Stone Still-houſe, a good young bearing Orchard, of between 3 and 400 Apple Trees, with ſome other Fruit Trees, 100 Acres thereof cleared, ſome Meadow made, and more may be made, a good Stream of Water, whereby the Meadow may be watered, a good Stone Milk-houſe, the whole in good Repair, the Land uncleared well timbered. For Terms of Sale, enquire of Joſeph Bourgoin, living in Union Townſhip, Berks County, or of William M'Claughlin, living upon the Premiſes.

Joſeph Bourgoin.

WHEREAS Abigail, the Wife of Thomas Simpſon, of Newton, Bucks County, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him conſiderably in Debt, this ſerves therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

May 4, 1758. ¶ THOMAS SIMPSON.

Imported in the Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, Maſter, from Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap by

SCOTT and M'MICHAEL,

At their Store in Water ſtreet,

BEST *Engliſh ſail cloth No.* 1 *to* 8, 3 *qr.* 7-8*ths, yd. wd. and yd. and* 3 8*ths cotton checks. cotton hollands, fuſtians and counterpains,* 7-8*ths and yd. wide Iriſh linens* 9 8*ths and ell wide ſheetings lead and drop ſhot, with ſundry other goods.*

For LIVERPOOL

The SHIP
PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLES STEWART, Commander;

Having the chief Part of her Cargo ready to take on board, will be clear to ſail the 20*th Inſtant. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to* SCOTT *and* M'MICHAEL, *or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.*

May 4, 1758.

To be LETT,

THE Stone Houſe Tavern, at the Croſs Roads, in New-London, Cheſter County, with a good Orchard and as much Meadow and Paſture as the Renter pleaſes. It has been long a Tavern, and is a very publick Place. Any proper Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and all the Encouragement they can expect from

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

MISSING, or taken from the Plantation of William White, of Solebury, in the County of Bucks, and Province of Pennſylvania, ſome time near laſt Philadelphia Fall Fair, a Croſs cut Saw, three or four Teeth near one End broke out, and have been brazed, but would not ſtay in; and three or four Teeth, near the Middle, have been broke out, and have been ſoddered in with Silver. It has long Handles, with Iron Ferrels. Any Perſon bringing, or giving Intelligence of the ſame, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward, and if out of the Province, Fifteen Shillings, paid by WILLIAM WHITE.

CAME to the Plantation of Peter Stalcop, at Mill-creek, in New-Caſtle County, on the Twelfth of November laſt, a dark bay Mare, about twelve Hands high, paces and trots, and had Shoes on. She is about ſix Years old. The Owne, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to come and take her away PETER STALCOP.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by way of publick Vendue, on the Premiſes, the 24th Day of May next, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the Townſhip of Lower Milford, Bucks County, containing 150 Acres, more or leſs, late the Eſtate of Thomas Chriſtie, and taken in Execution at the Suit of William Griffitts, by BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. †

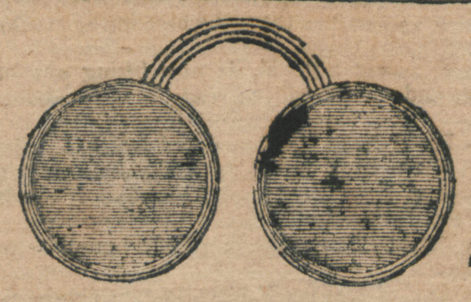
TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Thurſday, the 25*th of this inſtant May, ſix Lots of Ground, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, bounded on the North by Robert Rawlinſon's, and extends South* 54 *Feet, to a* 22 *Foot Alley. Three of the Lots are* 18 *Feet front each, and* 90 *Feet back; and the other three* 16 *Feet* 8 *Inches front on the Alley each, and* 54 *Feet back, clear of Groundrent, and a good Title. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, before the Sale, the whole, or any Part, may apply to Septimus Robeſon, Eſq. The Sale to begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon on the Premiſes.* †

To be SOLD,

A Plantation and Tavern, containing 150 *Acres of Land, with upwards of* 20 *Acres of Meadow, and more may be made. There is a good Deed for the ſame, and only a Pepper Grain per Year for Quitrent. It lies on the great Road leading from Lancaſter to New-port, or to Wilmington. It is a noted Place, known by the Name of the Gap Tavern, in Lancaſter County, and Townſhip of Sadſbury. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes SOLOMON FERREE.* +

To be SOLD,

A Likely ſtout Negroe Man, about 26 Years of Age, very ſuitable for Country Work, and underſtands the Biſket Baking Buſineſs well, and will ſuit a Country Baker. He has had the Small-pox, and is well ſeaſoned to the Country. Enquire of William Nicholſon, at the Indian Queen, Martin Aſhburn, at the Ferry, Joſiah Davenport, in Third-ſtreet, Hugh Williams Baker, in Front-ſtreet, or at the New-Printing-Office, in Market ſtreet.



Juſt imported in the Snow Two Brothers, Capt. Marſden, from London, and to be ſold by

HANNAH BREINTNALL,

At the Sign of the Spectacles, in Second-ſtreet, near Black-Horſe Alley,

VAriety of the fineſt Chryſtal Spectacles, ſet in Temple, Steel, Leather or other Frames. Likewiſe true Venetian green Spectacles for weak or watery Eyes, of various Sorts. Alſo Concave Spectacles for ſhort ſighted Perſons, Magnifying and Reading Glaſſes, Teleſcopes, Perſpectives, with Multiplying Glaſſes; and Glaſſes for Davis's Quadrants, &c. &c. Tbetf.

TO be ſold by way of publick Vendue, on the 9th of May next, at Nine a Clock in the Forenoon, at the Sign of the Indian King, in the Town of Reading, in Berks County, Three Lots of Ground in the ſaid Town, one of them, No. 30. ſituate in the Market Square, contiguous to a Tavern, in the main Street, very convenient for publick Buſineſs. The other two Lots lying contiguous in Callowhill-ſtreet, a 20 Foot Alley, with another Lot belonging to Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; dividing theſe Lots from the Rear of the Lot firſt above mentioned. Alſo two Out Lots, containing five Acres each, being Part of the Eſtate of William Parſons, Eſq; deceaſed. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe any of ſaid Lots before the Day of Sale, may know the Terms by applying to Jonas Seely, Eſq; in Reading aforeſaid, or the Subſcriber in Bethlehem, in the County of Northampton,

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, near Pemberton's Wharff,

SUNDRY ſorts of dye ſtuffs, as madder, ground redwood, indigo, &c. Alſo rum, melaſſes, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, coffee, tea, rice, allſpice and ginger, train and ſweet oil, mackrel, and ſundry other goods. Tbc.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as uſual.

Trenton, in New-Jerſey, April 18, 1758.

WHEREAS there is a Proclamation iſſued out by the Honourable John Reading, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of New-Jerſey, for the Raiſing a Regiment of One Thouſand Men, paying them a Bounty of TWELVE POUNDS, to have one Coat, a Pair of Cloth Breeches, a white Shirt, a check Ditto, two Pair of Shoes, two Pair of Stockings, one Pair of Ticken Breeches, a Hat, Blanket, Canteen and Hatchet, and to ſerve till the 15th Day of November, and receive One Pound Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence a Month. All thoſe that are free and willing to ſerve His Majeſty King GEORGE in the above Regiment, by repairing to Trenton, at the Sign of the Wheat-ſheaf, or to the Houſe of John Cummings, where William Douglaſs is beating up to raiſe a Company, ſhall, on their Enliſtment, receive a Dollar to drink His Majeſty's Health, enter into preſent Pay, and have good Quarters provided for them by WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Yet to be SOLD,

BY SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, a Plantation, in Oxford Townſhip, within eight Miles of Philadelphia, containing 240 Acres, 100 thereof well wooded, near 25 Acres of Meadow, and more may be made, 200 bearing Apple Trees, as many Heart Cherries, and ſome Peach Trees, a Stone Houſe lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, with good Cellars, a large Milk-houſe, and Well of fine Water; alſo Barns, Stables, and Out-houſes.

TO be ſold by Way of publick Vendue, on Thurſday the 11th Day of May next, a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituated in Warwick Townſhip, Bucks County, about 20 Miles from Philadelphia, containing 300 Acres of good Land, with a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a good Barn, Stone Stables, Cow-houſe and Sheep houſe thereon. 150 Acres cleared, about 12 of which is good Meadow, and a large Quantity more may be made, the Place well watered, with a large bearing Orchard, the whole beautifully ſituated, bounding on the South Branch of Neſhaminey-creek, and the two Preſbyterian Meeting houſes, the whole under good Fence, and the Title indiſputable, late the Property of William Miller, deceaſed. The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, near the ſaid Place.

¶ JOHN EARLS Executor

Juſt imported from London, in the ſnow London, John Finglas Commander, and to be ſold by

MARY GRANT,

At her houſe in Front-ſtreet, where Mr. John Groves lately dwelt, by retail, at the loweſt prices for ready money, a neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, viz.

BLack and cloth coloured paduaſoys, ſattins, Engliſh damaſks, taffeties, womens velvet, luteſtring, white ſarcenet, grey mantua, Cyprus gauze, white and red flannels, ſcarlet ſerge, ſtriped linſey, ditto cotton, Scotch ozenbrigs, womens damaſk ſtuff ſhoes, clogs and goloſhoes, cloth coloured and ſcarlet ſhort cloaks, gauze handkerchiefs, coloured and kenting ditto, camblets, mens worſted hoſe cotton and thread ditto, womens worſted ditto, mens ſilk hoſe, ſewing ſilk, a neat aſſortment of fans, childrens ſpotted hoſe, black allopeens, meſſenets, an aſſortment of necklaces, ferrits, ſilk and cotton laces, tammies, pronels, durants, hungarians, florettas, garrets, poplins, gimp, black ſoale, Iriſh linens and ſheeting, ivory and horn combs, pins and needles, a large aſſortment of ribbons, coloured and white thread, mourning buckles and buttons, black bombazeen, mens and womens gloves, neat Mecklin and Bruſſels laces, linen and cotton check, brown and white buckram, gartering, worſted quality, womens flowered perſian hats, narrow blue lace, muffs and tippets, horſe hair, Leghorn, chipped and paper hats, blue paſteboard handkerchiefs, culloo ditto, Italian crape, tiffeny, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, bobbin, tapes, calicoes, nankeens, dimity, muſlin, bag holland, cambricks and lawns, dowlas, diaper, worſted damaſk, calimancoes, pepper, currants, very good green and bohea tea, double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, raiſins, &c. &c. T. b. c. t. f.

JOHN GIBSON

HAS imported in the Mercury, Captain Robinſon, from Liverpool, a large Variety of Iriſh Linens, which he will ſell cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, at his Houſe on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff. Alſo Rum, Sugar and Melaſſes. Tbc.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1758.

STRAYED *from a Stable in this City, on the* 30*th ult. a ſorrel Horſe, about* 14 *Hands high, a natural Pacer, his Tail cut ſhort. It is thought he is ſomewhere about the City, or has taken the Road towards Reading. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Mr. Joſeph Marks in Walnut-ſtreet, or to the Subſcriber in Reading, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* JAMES BIDDLE. ¶

TAKEN out of the Stable of Job Lippincott, in Springfield Townſhip, Burlington County, a grey Mare, with a ſhort bob Tail, about 13 *Hands one Inch high, ſix Years old; alſo a hunting Saddle, with a Snuff coloured Broadcloth fringed Houſing. It is ſuppoſed that one Chriſtopher Wetherill did take ſaid Mare and Saddle, and was ſeen at Martin Aſhburn's Ferry in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the third Inſtant, he had on a Snuff coloured Broadcloth Coat and Jacket, and black Leather Breeches, work'd with white on the Knees, he is about five Feet ſeven Inches high, freſh coloured, with brown Hair, his fore Finger on the Left Hand has been cut off. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Wetherill, in any of His Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and Forty Shillings for the Mare, paid by* JOB LIPPINCOTT.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1758.

RUN away laſt night from Caleb Evans, of this city, blackſmith, *an Engliſh ſervant man, named John Kay, about five feet ſix inches high, between* 30 *and* 40 *years of age: Had on or took with him, a grey cloth coat, blue cloth jacket and breeches, and a pair of black leather breeches, a white ſhirt and a check ditto, an old felt hat, old ſhoes and ſtockings. He is lame in his left ſhoulder, ſo that he cannot lift his hand to his head; he was whipt and pilory'd for ſpeaking treaſon, about a month ago, in this city. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward, paid by* CALEB EVANS.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A *MESSAGE to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMELY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

AT this Time of general Calamity, and Diſtreſs of the Colonies, when every Liberty, both Civil and Religious, is at Stake, we were determined to wave every Thing that might tend to create new Diſputes between the two Branches of the Legiſlature; and therefore have poſtponed anſwering your ſeveral Meſſages, and rather ſubmitted, for a Time, to lay under the Load of Reflections and Calumny they contain, than, by any Means, impede his Majeſty's Service, or obſtruct the generous Meaſures he has been pleaſed to concert for our Preſervation and Defence. But the Aids are now granted to the Crown, and your Meſſage of the 22d ult. is of ſuch an uncommon and extraordinary Nature, a Regard for our Characters, Truth, and the Public Welfare, will no longer permit us to be ſilent; tho' the *Paſſion* and Injuſtice it contains are ſo evident, that it is more than probable that it will ever carry with it a full Remedy againſt the unhappy Diſpoſition your Honour has diſcovered, to deprive us of our juſt Rights as a Branch of the Legiſlature, and, as far as lies in your Power, to ruin our Reputations as Individuals, by calumniating and condemning unheard particular Members of our Houſe, without the leaſt Foundation. How far this Conduct correſponds with the large Profeſſions of Juſtice you made in the Caſe of *W. Moore*, that you would *condemn no Man unheard*, nor "without giving him and his "Accuſers a full Hearing, Face to Face," we leave your Conſcience and Reaſon to determine; declaring that they appear to us the moſt glaring Contradictions.

You have been pleaſed to "lament the melancholy "State of this diſtreſſed Colony, and the unſeaſonable A-"nimoſities we have been engaged in;" at which we cannot help being ſurprized, ſince it is known to almoſt every Inhabitant, That you have long had it in your Power to relieve us, in a great Meaſure, from the Firſt, and, in no ſmall Degree, contributed to the Second. Actions ſpeak louder than Words. To theſe we appeal. Will it not appear ſtrange, that this Government, entruſted to your Honour's Care and Protection, has expended, ſince your Adminiſtration, upwards of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, in ſupporting three Battalions of Troops under your Command; and yet has received very little Defence againſt the Depredations of the moſt barbarous and cruel Enemy? Was your Concern as ſincere as you profeſs, would you have acted in Violation of the Law, pointing out the only effectual Mode of defending the People, in not iſſuing Orders "for making Incurſions into the Enemy's Country?" Would you have neglected the military Service, upon which the Lives of Thouſands depended; permitted the Officers and Men to remain inactive in the Forts; ſuffered the Inhabitants to be murdered and captivated from Time to Time, when every Mean in your Power ought to have been exerted for their Defence and Preſervation? Theſe are Facts ſo notorious, ſo ſenſibly felt by our bleeding Fellow-Subjects, that we cannot but doubt of the Sincerity of your Concern at a Diſtreſs, the Continuation of which has too long been owing to your own Omiſſions and Neglect.

As to the "Animoſities" you are pleaſed to ſay "we "have been engaged in," we know not what they mean, unleſs it be the trying and puniſhing the Author and Abettor of the moſt virulent Libel that ever was publiſhed againſt the Repreſentatives of a People, and Rights of Government. To enquire into, and puniſh this inſolent Attack on the Rights of the Subject, was our indiſpenſable Duty. This was concluded long before the Demands of the Crown, made by Secretary PITT's Letter, were communicated to us, and therefore could not impede or affect our Aids to his Majeſty for the enſuing Campaign, but rather proved advantageous to the Common Cauſe, by preventing the Houſe from riſing before we had received the Secretary of State's Letter. However, inſolent as this Attack, and virulent as the Libel was, your Honour, and ſome of your Council, thought fit to take the Authors under your Protection, and therefore we are not ſurprized at your thinking the Inquiry "unſeaſonable," ſince it is natural for a Man to call every Meaſure ſo, that tends to ſupport thoſe Rights, which he has ſo frequently ſhewn a Diſpoſition, during his ſhort Adminiſtration, to abridge and deſtroy.

Your Honour is next pleaſed to ſay, That "we have "delayed to turn our Attention to the important Concerns "of the preſent Campaign." A groundleſs Charge, and not more eaſily made than refuted. The firſt Intimation we had of the Operations to the Weſtward, and of the Aſſiſtance expected of us, was by Lord *Loudoun*'s Letter, laid before the Houſe the 20th of *February*; immediately thereupon our Proportion of the 800 Men *demanded*, was reſolved on, with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, and the neceſſary Sum for their Support voted. On the 8th of *March* we received his Majeſty's paternal and animating Inſtructions, informing us of the Meaſures he was determined to purſue for the Preſervation of this and his other Colonies, and deſiring us to exert the Strength and Abilities of the Province on this important Occaſion. It was with Impatience we waited to know what Part it was expected we ſhould act in theſe intereſting and neceſſary Operations; but we did not receive the leaſt Intimation of it before the 18th of *March*, when General *Abercrombie*'s Letter was laid before us, mentioning the Number of Troops required of this Diſtrict of the Colonies, and therefore could not come to any determinate and certain Concluſion before. Eleven Days after, we preſented your Honour with a Bill for furniſhing *Two Thouſand Seven Hundred Men*, to act in Conjunction with his Majeſty's Troops to the Weſtward. A Bill, in its Nature reaſonable and juſt, adapted to the Circumſtances of the Province, and a Bill which your Duty to his Majeſty, and the People entruſted to your Care, would have obliged you to paſs, had not thoſe ſacred Obligations been conſtrained to ſubmit to the moſt tyrannical and unjuſt Proprietary Inſtructions. Had your Honour paſſed this Bill when preſented, as you ought to have done, we ſhould have been the firſt of the Weſtern Diſtrict, who had given examplary Proofs of a hearty Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and a chearful Compliance with his gracious Demands. But this reaſonable Bill you thrice rejected, as you inform us, "by the unanimous Advice of "your Council," and was reſolved, by taking an Advantage of our preſent bleeding and diſtreſt Situation, either to exempt the Proprietaries from bearing their juſt Proportion of the Tax to defend their own Eſtates, or effectually to prevent us from complying with the moſt intereſting Demands of the Crown. So that it ſeems his Majeſty's Province would have been defenceleſs, his gracious Demands rejected, and the glorious Plan, concerted for the Defence of theſe Colonies, fruſtrated, had the Repreſentatives of the People, with the ſame Inflexibility, adhered to their natural Rights and Privileges, as your Honour has to the ſlaviſh Inſtructions of the Proprietaries, impracticable in themſelves, arbitrary in their Nature, and abhorrent to every Rule of common Juſtice. Thus all the Delay from that Time can be only imputable with Juſtice to your Honour and Council, who have been ſo regardleſs of his Majeſty's Intereſt and Service, and ſo fearful to infringe the Proprietaries Inſtructions, as to reject a reaſonable and moſt neceſſary Bill, at this critical *Juncture*, becauſe their Eſtates were to bear a Proportion of the Tax, to defend their own Property.

Your Honour further aſſerts, "That the firſt Bill we "ſent you was ſo framed we knew you could not paſs it." How you ſhould be acquainted with our Knowledge and Thoughts, we cannot conceive. We beg Leave to inform you, that in this you are under a great Miſtake. We well knew your Honour is bound to obey ſuch Inſtructions from Time to Time as are given you by the Proprietaries, which are liable to Alterations and Changes; and therefore we could not know but you might have received Orders to have paſſed a Bill, in which their Eſtates were included. And we could not ſuſpect that his Majeſty had a Subject ſo deſtitute of Loyalty and Gratitude to the beſt of Sovereigns, and regardleſs of every Rule of common Juſtice and Equity, as to continue their Inſtructions to the contrary. Is it poſſible, that the Proprietaries can ſtill inſiſt that their great Eſtates ſhould be protected at the Expence of his Majeſty, and every Perſon within his Dominions, capable of paying Taxes? Could we conceive that they would venture to claim a Privilege no Peer of the Realm, nor even *Royalty* itſelf ever pretended to. If theſe Things are reaſonable, then we might have known that the Bill we preſented was ſuch as "your Honour could "not paſs;" if otherwiſe, we ought to have been as well acquainted with the Proprietaries unjuſt Diſpoſition, as you ſeem to be, to have believed it.

But your Honour would feign perſuade the World, that you are not againſt taxing the Proprietary Property, and are pleaſed to ſay, that "one of the principal Objections to "this Bill related to the unjuſt Method propoſed for taxing "their Eſtates." Let us enquire what this "unjuſt Me-"thod" was. In the Bill the Return of Property was to be procured and made by the Conſtables of the reſpective Townſhips and Aſſeſſors, the latter of whom were to be Freeholders, and choſen by the People. By them, and the County Aſſeſſors, the Eſtates of the Proprietaries, and all others, were to be taxed by the ſame Method and Rule, and in the ſame Proportion. Theſe have ever been Men of Character and Integrity; and being under the awful Obligation of an Oath, or ſolemn Affirmation, to diſcharge their Duty, no one can preſume they would do any Man Injuſtice in the Taxation. But ſurely our Proprietaries, in the Characters of private Subjects, may venture to ſubmit to a Mode of Taxing, attended with equal Security and Equity with that by which the Peers of *Great-Britain*, and their gracious Sovereign, are by long Series of Precedents rated and aſſeſſed. All Money Bills take their Riſe with the Commons. Supplies cannot be raiſed without their Grant. The King and Houſe of Lords do not pretend to the Right of amending Money Bills. They ever ſubmit their Eſtates to be aſſeſſed and rated by Perſons choſen by the Commiſſioners, who are nominated by the Commons, and have no Voice in the Election, or Negative on ſuch Perſons. Where then is the eſſential Difference between, or greater Security in their Mode of Taxing, than that pointed out in our Bill? 'Tis really no more than the Commiſſioners, who are nominated by the repreſentatives of the People, chooſe the Aſſeſſors in the one Caſe, and in the other they are elected by the People themſelves. But nothing leſs will ſatisfy the Proprietaries, than the inveſting their Deputies with a Share in the "Nomination and Appointment" of the Aſſeſſors.---We entreat your Honour would inform us what Share would ſatisfy them. Is *it a ſingle Vote? Or do they claim as many Votes as all the reſt of the People in the Province, or one Half of the Choice?* Or, are we to preſent to your Honour Bill after Bill, alter and change the Aſſeſſors therein to be named, until we ſhall fix on ſuch Perſons as you ſhall approve of, and ſuch as will nearly anſwer all the Purpoſes of totally exempting the Proprietaries Eſtates in the Bill. This would be giving you the ſole Nomination of them; for we can ſee no Difference between a Perſon's chooſing an Aſſeſſor himſelf, and having a Power to reject until the Perſon he likes ſhall be preſented to him. If either of theſe be the Meaning of your Meſſage, you will excuſe us if we ſay, the Propoſal is anti-conſtitutional, and without Precedent in our Mother Country, and is the more unreaſonable in our Proprietaries, as it is claiming a Right which the Nobility of the Realm, or his Majeſty himſelf, do not pretend to. And as your Honour muſt know we cannot conſent to it, conſiſtent with our Duty to the People we repreſent, it muſt be meer Evaſion and Illuſion, calculated only to exempt the Proprietary Eſtate from bearing a juſt Proportion, and to throw an additional Weight of Taxes on our Mother Country, the diſtreſt Freemen of this and the neighbouring Provinces. This will appear ſtill more evident, when the Part of the Proprietaries Eſtate, which your Honour propoſes to tax in this extraordinary Way, is conſidered. You aſſert that the "Proprietaries are willing that every Tract of Land "within the Province, ſurveyed and appropriated for "their Uſe, ſhould bear an equal and proportionable Share "of any Burthens that may be impoſed on the People, in "the neceſſary Defence of this and his Majeſty's other "Colonies." And is this all the Property the Proprietaries will ſuffer to be aſſeſſed for the immediate Preſervation of their own Fortunes? Muſt the high Quitrents, ariſing from ſeveral Millions of Acres; the large Eſtate in Groundrents, and their other conſiderable Property in this Province, be exempted from bearing a proportionable Part of this neceſſary Burthen? This would be truly the Caſe, ſhould we loſe all ſenſe of our Conſtituents Rights, and agree to the extraordinary Mode propoſed by your Honour; for nothing elſe is to be taxed but the "located and appropriated Lands." After mentioning theſe Facts, how weak and abſurd appears your Aſſertion, That we "choſe rather to deprive our Conſtituents "of the *Benefit* that would ariſe from an equal Taxation "of theſe Eſtates," than not ſubject it intirely "to our "own Mercy, in the Mode we propoſed." What great *Benefit* could flow from ſo ſmall a Part of their Eſtates, when by much the greater Share was to be exempted? And in what Manner can it be ſaid, with Truth, we were determined "to ſubject them to our *Mercy?*" We had no Share by the Bill either in the Rating or Levying the Money.---That Matter was left to the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, who were to be ſworn or ſolemnly affirmed to do equal Juſtice; nor could the Repreſentatives of the People interfere therein.

Your Honour's ſecond Objection to our Bill, "related "to the Appointment of the Provincial Commiſſioners "from among Members of our own Houſe," accountable only to ourſelves. If this Practice be liable to ſo many glaring Exceptions, why did you not object to it in the late Supply Bill, paſſed in your other Government? Why did you conſent that ſix Members, out of their Houſe, conſiſting of Eighteen only, ſhould be Commiſſioners, and yet object to five being choſen out of the Members of our Houſe, conſiſting of Six and Thirty, joined with two of your own Council? Why does it require an "extraordinary Degree of Hardineſs in us even to propoſe it," and not in that Aſſembly? Is it not as reaſonable in the one Government as the other? Does the Soil, Climate, or Nature of the Country make that Practice juſt and equitable there, which is not ſo here? Why did you not object to this Practice in the former Law for granting Money to the Crown? But this ſtrange Conduct in your Honour we leave to be accounted for, whenever you ſhall think yourſelf capable of reconciling the moſt evident Contradictions.

With the ſame Degree of Reaſon and Juſtice you next aſſert, "that we ſeem determined to ſee the Province brought "to the utmoſt Deſtruction, rather than that the *Fingering* "the Public Money ſhould not be in a few *leading Men* of "our Houſe." This, it is true, "is a hard Charge," as you ſay. But we have been of late ſo uſed to receive high Accuſations from our Governors, which, upon a little Examination, have proved groundleſs, that, with the ſenſible Part of Mankind, they are looked upon as Things of little Meaning. As to the "*leading Men* of our Houſe," we know of none ſuch; here every Man is left to the free Exerciſe of his Reaſon and Judgment. We are not confined to the Inſtructions or Directions of any Man, or Sett of Men; and we ſincerely wiſh, for your own Sake, the Sake of the People we repreſent, and of His Majeſty's Service, you were as independent of, and free from, the *Leadings* and Directions of a few ruling Men of your Council; and Proprietary Inſtructions, as we are from any undue Influence whatever.------By the Bill the Commiſſioners are not to *finger* one Farthing of the public Money, and their Power only extends to draw Orders on the Truſtees for the Purpoſes mentioned therein, with your Approbation, and the Money is to be paid by the Truſtees to the Perſons in whoſe Favour they are drawn. The great Reliſh for *Fingering* the public Money, we apprehend, is rather to be found with the Governor, and we ſhould be glad his Connections were ſuch with the People, that we could ſafely confide in him. But when he only looks on himſelf as "a Paſſenger," and regards not whether the *Government*, entruſted to his *Protection*, ſhall ſink or ſwim; provided he can by any Means reach the *Shore*, it is our indiſpenſable Duty to take every Meaſure in our Power to preſerve that Oeconomy and public Juſtice in the Laying out and Appropriating the Peoples Money, for which this Government has ever been ſo very remarkable.

As to the Commiſſioners, we ſhall only ſay, that they have ever been reputed Men of Integrity, and are well acquainted with our public Affairs, from long Experience. They have ſatisfied us of their Innocence with reſpect to the Charges you have made againſt them on the moſt looſe, general

general and unjuſt Manner. And we think ourſelves obliged to return them our Thanks, for the great Pains they have taken, the Time they have ſpent, and for their prudent Conduct in the faithful Diſcharge of the Duties enjoined them by the late Act for granting *One Hundred Thouſand Founds* to the King's Uſe. Being convinced of this, we are not ſurpriſed to find your Honour's Indignation, and Reſentment ſo remarkably exerted againſt that Part of our Bill, nominating the ſame Gentlemen Commiſſioners, where the *Fingering* the Money is no more in your Power than in theirs; this we ſuſpect will ever be the Caſe, till a Sett of Men can be found agreeable to your Honour's Mind, who may be leſs exact and careful of, and more profuſe with the Public Intereſt. The Commiſſioners, in the early Part of our Seſſion, laid their Accounts before us, which have been for ſome Time in the Hands of a Committee, and will be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible. What therefore your Honour means by "obliging "them to exhibit their Accounts when required," we cannot underſtand, no more than we can your Deſign or Merit, in declaring, "with a ſolemn Proteſtation to all the World," that the Paſſing our Bill was "contrary to your Conſcience," and that in Violation of Truth you were obliged to ſay, "that the former *Hundred Thouſand* "*Pounds* was expended with your Conſent." Did you ever attempt to make out this Aſſertion? Did you ever point out the Sum that was not expended with your Conſent? Does your Honour think every Declaration of yours is to paſs with us for ſolemn and incontrovertible Truths, ſufficient to condemn and deſtroy the Reputation of Men, of whoſe Integrity and Fidelity to the Public we have had manifeſt Proofs? We are ſorry for the Governor, and amazed at this Part of his Meſſage, and could wiſh ſincerely, for his own Sake, that he had reconſidered the Bill, without that Bitterneſs and Paſſion, which appears too much to have blinded his Judgment in theſe ſolemn Aſſertions, which can do him no Credit, either with reſpect to his Moral, Political, or Religious Reputation.

Thus having anſwered all the material Parts of your unkind Meſſage, filled with the groſſeſt Invectives and Miſrepreſentations, we muſt aſſure you, that we are deſirous to ſubmit our Merit to the Teſt of our Actions. Every Thing has been done for the Good of our Conſtituents, and his Majeſty's Service, that your Honour would permit us to do; and many Things further, equally neceſſary, which your Honour has obſtructed, we would have done. It would be happy for *Pennſylvania*, could you, with equal Safety, appeal for a Juſtification of your Conduct to the ſame Teſt. Have you not ſupported a Man in his Acts of Extortion, Oppreſſion and Tyranny, over the poor Inhabitants of *Cheſter* County, againſt the ſolemn Examinations and Remonſtrance of the Repreſentatives of the People? Are not the Widow and Fatherleſs groaning under his arbitrary Meaſures, and yet remain without Hopes of Relief? Have you not continually uſurped an arbitrary Power of amending our Money-Bills, and thereby repeatedly violated one of the moſt eſſential Rights of the People? Have you not rejected a reaſonable Bill for furniſhing the Crown with *Two Thouſand Seven Hundred* Men, for the Recovery of the Proprietaries Fortunes from the Poſſeſſion of the Enemy, becauſe their Eſtates were to bear a reaſonable Proportion? Have you not retarded and obſtructed the granting Supplies to the Crown, by tenaciouſly adhering to your Inſtructions? Have you not had under your Command *Fourteen Hundred* Men, and yet permitted the moſt trifling Parties of *Indians* to depopulate a great Part of the Province, captivate and murder the Inhabitants, while our Troops have been inactive in our Forts? Have not Orders for making Incurſions into the Enemy's Country, tho' expreſly directed by the Law, been entirely neglected? Has a ſingle Party been ſent out on this Account, or one of the Enemy been killed or taken Priſoner ſince your Adminiſtration, tho' our Frontiers have been almoſt continually bleeding by their mercileſs Hands? Have not the People, thro' this unhappy Neglect, been ſurprized and murdered in their Beds, who otherwiſe might have had timely Notice of their Approach, and defended themſelves? In ſhort, what Protection or Defence has this unhappy Colony received from the large Sums of Money it has generouſly granted? Theſe are the unhappy Marks of your Honour's Regard for his Majeſty's Service, which the good People of this Province have fatally felt, at a Time when their Repreſentatives have been exerting the Power and Strength of the Province almoſt beyond what it could bear, to relieve them from the Butchery and Ravages of the moſt barbarous Enemy, whoſe Blow has fallen the heavier on us thro' the Frauds and Injuſtice they declare they have received from the Proprietaries and their Agents, with regard to their Lands.

May 3, 1758. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,* THOMAS LEECH, *Speaker.*

By Order of GENERAL *FORBES.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Waggons will be wanted for His Majeſty's Service; That each Waggon is to be furniſhed with four good ſtrong Horſes, properly harneſſed, the Waggon to be compleat in every Thing, large and ſtrong, having a Drag Chain, eleven Feet in Length, with a Hook at each End, a Knife for cutting Graſs, Falling-Axe, and Shovel, two Setts of Clouts, and five Setts of Nails, an Iron Hoop to the End of every Axletree, a Linen Mangoe, a two Gallon Kegg of Tar and Oil mixed together; a Slip, Bell, Hopples, two Setts of Shoes, and four Setts of Shoe Nails for each Horſe; two Setts of ſpare Hames, and five Setts of Hame-ſtrings; a Bag to receive their Proviſions; a ſpare Sett of Linch Pins, and a Hand Screw for every ſix Waggons. The Drivers to be able bodied Men, capable of Loading and Unloading, and of Aſſiſting each other in caſe of Accidents. The whole to be inſpected and appraiſed by two reputable and indifferent Perſons, appointed by the Commanding Officer, and two by the Owners of the Waggons, or the Perſons contracting for them.

And after the Service ſhall be over, the Waggoners Accounts, and all Diſputes and Differences, if any ſhould ariſe, relating thereto, ſhall be adjuſted and determined by the ſame Perſons ſo appointed, whoſe Settlement and Deciſion ſhall be binding, as well on the Contractors as on the Owners of the ſaid Waggons, Horſes, &c.

And in caſe any of the ſaid Waggons, Horſes, &c. ſhall be taken or deſtroyed by the Enemy, the Owners thereof ſhall be paid by the Contractors, agreeable to the Appraiſement and Settlement of the Perſons appointed as aforeſaid.

The Owners to receive, for a Driver, Waggon, and four Horſes, *Fifteen Shillings per Day*, for every Day he ſhall continue in the ſaid Service, until he returns to his Habitation. Empty Waggons, returning, are to drive at leaſt 20 Miles per Day.

And for every four good ſtrong Horſes, with a Driver, for the Train of Artillery, without Harneſs, or any other Thing furniſhed, ſhall be paid *Ten Shillings and Six-pence per Day*, during the Time they ſhall continue in the Service.

For every four Horſes, after they leave the inhabited Parts of the Province, will be allowed *Six Gallons of Oats per Day*, or *Indian Corn* in Proportion, as it can be got, until they return to the ſame.

It is expected each Waggoner will bring his Gun along with him, for the Protection of his own Horſes, when they may be ſent a Grazing. And all Waggoners are to have the Charge and Driving of their own Horſes. The other Conditions of the Contract, not expreſſed here, will be explained to the Owners of the Waggons by Mr. Robert Irwin, in *Philadelphia*, with whom the General will contract for the Number of Waggons and Horſes that are wanted, and to whom the Owners of Waggons may apply.

N. B. The other Waggons that are wanted about *Carliſle*, &c. will be contracted for in the Back Counties.

LONDON, January 28.

There is a Report, that General Shirley is again to be employed in America, in a public Character, ſome ſay as Governor: His great Knowledge in American Affairs, and his Influence, in many of the Colonies, making his Aſſiſtance eſſentially neceſſary at this Juncture, in order to facilitate the Proſecution of the vaſt Plan formed by the Miniſtry, for the Defence of the whole Continent of North-America, and for expelling the French, and bringing over the Indian Nations to the Britiſh Intereſt.

A French privateer, of 8 guns and 40 men, is ſent into Guernſey, by the Freemaſon privateer, Captain Tufts.

The Endeavour, Cockerill, from Yarmouth, fell in with a French privateer off the bar of Oporto, and ſunk her in the engagement.

Feb. 23. In a private letter from Breſlau there is this remarkable relation: That ſome overtures of Peace having been made by his Pruſſian Majeſty to the King of Poland, which the latter ſeemed to approve, a debate aroſe in council about the terms on which it was to be obtained; in the courſe of which Count Bruhl, the Saxon miniſter (who had been the cauſe of all the misfortunes that have befallen his country) made uſe of ſome indecent expreſſions to the eldeſt Prince of Poland, which ſo provoked his Highneſs, that he drew his ſword and ſtabb'd the old traitor to the heart. Other letters ſeem to confirm the account of this miniſter's diſgrace, but none ſpeak of his death except this juſt mentioned.---The ſame letter adds, that Schweidnitz is entirely evacuated by the inhabitants, and that there are none but Auſtrian ſoldiers in the town, who find the greateſt difficulty imaginable to ſubſiſt.

The St. Roch, -----, from Martinico, who in her paſſage had taken the Antigua Merchant, Coulter, from London for Antigua, and ranſomed her for 3333 guineas, is carried into Gibraltar by the Antelope privateer, with the Ranſomer on board.

February 24. The Hon. Colonel Haldane, Governor of Jamaica, ſet out laſt week for Scotland to take leave of his father before he ſets out for his government.

It is reported that a new regiment is going to be raiſed for the ſervice of Jamaica, and the command thereof given to the Governor.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 13.

"Yeſterday arrived here, with the Meſſenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greateſt Haſte, a Perſon who was immediately introduced, by Orders from above, to Admiral Boſcawen, of whom the following particulars have tranſpired. This Perſon was ſome Time ſince Maſter of an Engliſh Veſſel, trading from Port to Port in North America, particularly up the River St. Lawrence; but being taken by the Enemy, has been Priſoner with the General Moncalm and others near three Years, who would not admit of any Exchange for him, on Account of his extenſive Knowledge of all the Coaſt, more particularly the Strength and Soundings of Quebec and Louiſbourg; they therefore came to a Reſolution to ſend him to Old France, in the next Packet-Boat, there to be confined till the End of the War. He was accordingly embarked (the only Engliſhman) and the Packet put on board. In their Voyage he was admitted to the Cabbin, where he took Notice one Day they bundled up the Packet, and put it into a Canvas Bag, having previouſly thereto made it ready to be thrown overboard, upon any Danger of being taken.

"They were conſtrained to put into Vigo for ſome Proviſions, as alſo to gain ſome Intelligence of the Strength of the Engliſh in thoſe Seas; there they found one or more Engliſh Men of War at Anchor, upon which he thought it a proper Opportunity of putting the following Scheme in Execution. One Night, taking the Opportunity of all but the Watch, being in a ſound Sleep, he took the Packet out of the Bag, and having fixed it in his Mouth, he ſilently let himſelf down into the Bay; and to prevent Noiſe by Swimming, floated upon his Back into the Wake of the Engliſh Man of War, where he ſecured himſelf by the Hawſer; and upon calling out for Aſſiſtance, was immediately taken on board, and the Packet entire. The Captain examined him, treated him with great Humanity, gave him a Suit of his own Cloaths, Scarlet trimmed with black Velvet, which he here appeared in; tranſcribed the Packet, which is ſaid to be of the utmoſt Importance in regard to our Succeſs in North-America, and then ſent him Poſt over Land with the Copy of the Packet to Liſbon; from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a Sloop of War, and immediately ſet out Poſt for London. Upon his Arrival in Town, he was examined by proper Perſons in the Adminiſtration, and rewarded with a preſent Supply; and by his own Deſire was immediately ſent to Portſmouth, to go on board Admiral Boſcawen's own Ship, upon the preſent Expedition to North-America.

"P. S. He was juſt four Days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Portſmouth."

The Captain abovementioned has received a Preſent of 500 l. and, upon his coming to Nova Scotia, is appointed to the Command of a Sloop of War.

The following is ſaid to be a complete liſt of the Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh fleets, viz.

ENGLISH. 156 Line of Battle Ships.
118 Frigates, carrying from 40 to 12 guns.
46 Bombs, Yatchts, Hoys, Hulks, &c.
------ 320 Beſides which there are now on the ſtocks, in great forwardneſs, four ſhips, to carry 74 guns; two of 70, four of 64, ſix of 36, and ten of 28 guns; the latter of which are moſtly built of Fir, and are to carry 12 pounders.

FRENCH. 77 Line of Battle Ships.
39 Frigates, carrying from 36 to 12 guns.
------ 116

SPANISH. 52 Line of Battle Ships.
26 Frigates, from 50 to 16 guns.
4 Packet-boats, mounting 16 guns.
13 Xebeques of 12 guns.
4 Bombs, of 12 guns.
4 Fire Ships.
------ 103 Which to man only as Engliſh ſhips are manned, would require 30,996 ſeamen; a number very difficult to be found in Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Feb. 26.

"Capt. Marſh, of his majeſty's ſhip Harwich, of 50 guns, with the Naſſau of 74, the Swan ſloop, the Rye of 20 guns, and two armed ſhips, are ready to ſail for Plymouth, to take in ſoldiers to the coaſt of Guiney."

"We expect the court-martial on commodore Pye, will begin to-morrow."

"At Spithead, adm. Broderick and 27 ſail of men of war."

March 4.

According to an account that has been kept, the number of French that died in the city of Hanover only, from the 9th of Auguſt, the day they entered it, to the 26th of laſt month, it amounted to 9315.

We are informed, that the garriſon of Gibraltar is ordered to be augmented with another regiment, and a large draught of matroſſes, &c.

A great quantity of warlike ſtores are ſhipping in the river for Jamaica, and the other Weſt-India iſlands.

Some men of war are getting ready to ſail for the Eaſt-Indies by the latter end of next month, or the beginning of April.

March 7.

This morning two of his Majeſty's meſſengers arrived, who came over in the packet to Harwich; it is ſaid, one is immediately from the King of Pruſſia, with ſome very important news.

Letters from France ſay, that according to the laſt diſpatches they had received from the Preſident d'Ogier, the Engliſh would find it very difficult to bring Denmark into their views, notwithſtanding the great offers they have made.

The two deputies of Bremen, who lately came to England to apologiſe for the conduct of their city, have, we hear, been refuſed an audience.

The people of ſenſe in France, look upon the reports of ſecret expeditions and invaſions by the Breſt fleet, as meer gaſconades, intended to hinder England from ſending reinforcements to America.

The French, in their retreat from Hanover, carried off all the horſes, and a young fellow on every horſe, by way of hoſtage for the ſick and wounded they left behind.

On Friday was brought into Portſmouth, the Zoyt Schawonde Pietre Fereris, from Havre de Grace for Breſt, laden with timber for building a firſt rate man of war, taken by the St. Martin privateer of London.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) March 22.

The 18th, two French Privateers were brought in, one of them taken by his Majeſty's Ship Amazon, Capt. Norton; and the other by the Ship Britannia, and Brigantine Frankland, Captains M'Pherſon and Rowan.

The 19th, a Sloop laden with Sugar, Rum, Melaſſes and Coffee, was ſent in by the Privateers Hawk, and Lyon, Captains Richards and Stephenſon: She was taken off Fort Louis; and the Privateers immediately afterwards intended to go into a Bay juſt by, to cut out ſeven Sail which they ſaw there.

The 20th, Capt. Smith, in a Sloop from Piſcataqua, was run aſhore on a Reef off Parham, by a ſmall French Privateer, but was got off again without any Damage.

March 23. Arrived a ſmall French Privateer Schooner, taken by the Britannia Privateer, Capt. M'Pherſon: She was called the Maria-Ann-Catharina, Peter St. Orange Commander, and mounts 4 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns.

The 24th, was brought in a French Privateer Sloop, call'd Marie-Catherine, Joſeph Roſeaux Commander, taken by his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, Capt. Codrington, in Company with ſome Privateers; ſhe did mount 8 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, but they were thrown overboard in the Chace.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtophers) March 25.

On Thurſday were brought into the Road of Baſſeterre, a Dutch Ship and Sloop. They were ſeized by the Privateer Brig Tyrrel, of Barbadoes, and the Sloop Tyger, of New-York.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) April 13.

The Little-Carpenter arrived in Town laſt Monday. On Tueſday he had an Audience of the Governor; when he acquainted his Excellency, that he came only to ſhake Hands with him, and, by bringing down two of the Scalps he had taken, to ſhew, that he had made Uſe of the Hatchet he received when in Town before: He at the ſame Time gave the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that he would perſevere in the Part he had taken, and perſonally, as well as by his Influence (which is very conſiderable) render his Brethren the Engliſh all poſſible Service and good Offices. Yeſterday the Governor anſwered his Talk, to which he gave great Attention, and ſeem'd highly ſatisfied therewith. This Day he ſaw the Hon. Colonel Montgomery's Highland Battalion reviewed, and very much admired their Appearance. To-Morrow he receives Preſents. And, on Saturday he returns for the Cherokee-Country, where he has promiſed to meet the Hon. Colonel Bird, in 26 Days, at the Town of Chote.----We hear, that he was ſo pleaſed with the Buſineſs Col. Bird went to negociate, that, as ſoon as he acquainted him with it, he ordered Two-Thirds of his Retinue (60 Wariors) to return and eſcort that Gentleman; aſſuring him, that, upon his Return from Charles-Town, he would not only go himſelf to Wincheſter, but alſo carry with him every Cherokee on whom he might have any Influence. As Colonel Bird had all the Aſſiſtance this Government could give him, and a conſiderable Sum of Money was granted at the laſt Sitting of our General-Aſſembly, to forward the Service he came upon, there is no Reaſon to doubt that he will ſucceed in

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his Commiſſion, eſpecially ſince the Little-Carpenter continues our faſt Friend.

Letters from Georgia received this Day, adviſe, That the Dutch Ship lately ſent in there by the Gordon's-Revenge Privateer, Capt. Burn, of Montſerrat, is called the Princeſs-Caroline, the Maſter's Name Nicholas Roopky, was loaded at Martinique, and bound for St. Euſtatia, the Governor of which Iſland (by her Papers) owns her: That the King Hendrick and Ruby Privateers, commanded by the Captains Waterman and Owen, of Rhode-Iſland, had alſo ſent in there, a Dutch Schooner, that had loaded at Port-Dauphin, for St. Euſtatia; but that being left at Tybee when a hard Gale of Wind came on, ſhe was forced to Sea from thence, and having no Proviſions on board, the Men were obliged to run her aſhore, and ſhe was loſt. This Misfortune is aſcribed to the great Negligence of the Prize-Maſter.

From Providence we learn, that the Ship Pownall of Boſton, has lately ſent a Sloop in there, pretended to be Spaniſh, but likely to prove a good French Prize: That the Lovely-Deb Privateer, of that Iſland, Capt. Joſeph Roberts, had alſo ſent in a large Dutch Schooner, loaded with Proviſions, taken on the French Coaſt of Hiſpaniola, the Skipper of which appears to be a knowing one in his Buſineſs (having followed it all the laſt and preſent War) ſeems to be armed with every Shaft, and has even the Confidence to acknowledge that he bought his Flour out of an Engliſh Privateer at St Euſtatia that came from Connecticut. That a Sloop from Georgia was lately loſt on Abacoa.

April 20. Saturday laſt, Atta Kullah-Kullah, (the Little Carpenter) and the reſt of the Cherokees that came to Town with him, ſet out on their Return for their Country, to meet the Hon. Colonel Bird at Chote. After his laſt Conference with the Governor (on Thurſday) he had alſo a long and intereſting Interview with the Hon. Edmund Atkins, Eſq; (being previouſly made acquainted with the Nature and Extent of that Gentleman's Commiſſion, as Superintendant of Indian Affairs) and expreſſed great Satisfaction at his Majeſty's Appointment of ſuch an Officer, which he obſerved was one of the beſt calculated Meaſures that could have been fallen upon, both to propound Matters to Indians, and to redreſs their Grievances: He then repeated the Aſſurances he had before given to his Excellency, that he would be active and ſteady in our Cauſe, and took his Leave.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here a Dutch Flag-of-Truce from St. Euſtatia, come in Queſt of, and to claim, the Dutch Ship lately ſent into Georgia by the Gordon's-Revenge Privateer, of Montſerrat.

Capt. Smith, who arrived Yeſterday from Boſton, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 35, ſaw 12 Sail of Ships, one of them conſiderably larger than the reſt, ſteering S. S. W. and on the 4th he ſaw them again, in Lat. 34, 31. Lon. 70. ſtill ſteering the ſame Courſe; whence he judged that they were bound either for this Port or Miſſiſippi.

Yeſterday alſo arrived here a Veſſel in 9 Weeks from Cadiz; the Maſter of which confirms, that great military Preparations were making in Spain: And adds, that no leſs than 22,000 Barrels of Iriſh Beef had been contracted for, beſides large Quantities of other Victualling-ſtores, and 47 Ships of War, from 80 to 36 Guns, collected together, and fitting out with all poſſible Expedition, at the Port of Cadiz alone.

The Hobcaw Privateer, of this Port, is loſt near Cape-Francois.

From St. Kitt's we hear, That a large loaded Dutch Ship from Rotterdam, had lately been taken and carried in there, by the Oliver-Cromwell Privateer, Capt. Reid; and after an Examination of her Papers, every Thing ſeeming to be Dutch Property, was going to be diſcharged; when her Bouys being broke up, in one of them was found, nicely put up in a Caniſter, French Invoices and Bills of Lading for the whole Cargoe, and Letters that unravelled the whole Myſtery of the French Trade carried on in Dutch Bottoms, whereupon ſhe was immediately condemned.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 28.

By the beſt and lateſt Accounts from the Counties of Bedford and Halifax, we are informed, that the ſavage Enemy have killed and captivated upwards of 70 Perſons, and burnt and deſtroyed ſeveral Houſes and Plantations; that the upper Inhabitants of thoſe Counties have chiefly deſerted their Plantations, and flock in great Numbers to the lower Counties for Safety and Protection, leaving their Proviſions and Stocks behind them, which the Barbarians have the Uſe and Benefit of.

BOSTON, May 1.

Capt. French arrived here Yeſterday in 7 Days from Halifax; by him we learn, that the Fleet were ſtill off Louiſbourg; that Capt. Rous had returned to the Fleet, without diſcovering the Ship he went in Purſuit of, but took a French Snow of 110 Tons, bound from Cape-Francois to Cape-Breton, laden with Melaſſes, Rum, &c. and ſent her to Halifax; the Prize-Maſter of which reported there, that he ſaw 17 Sail of large Ships, about 25 Leagues E. of Cape Breton, ſtanding a direct Courſe for that Place, but whether Engliſh or French he could not diſcover, and that he was chaſed by a Frigate from ſaid Fleet, but Night coming on, gave over the Chaſe.

Captain Jacocks, who arrived here laſt Saturday, left London the 4th of March, and ſailed from Portſmouth on the 12th under Convoy of the Pinguin and Surprize Men of War, with about 30 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to South-Carolina, Virginia, Philadelphia, and Boſton.---Admiral Hawke ſailed the 11th from Portſmouth with a Number of Men of War, and was to join ſeveral others at Plymouth, but where bound was an intire Secret.---The Maſter of a Ship who lay at the Downs in Company with Capt. Jacocks, received a Letter on the 9th of March from his Merchant in London, in which was incloſed a Gazette, giving an Account of a bloody Battle between the Hanoverian and French Armies, in which the former gained a compleat Victory, and drove the latter out of Hanover.---Admiral Boſcawen ſailed from Spithead the 24th of February with a large Fleet of Men of War, bound to America, and as there was fine fair Winds for ſome Time after, 'twas thought he would have a good Paſſage.---Capt. Jacocks was ſeparated from the Fleet in the Night of the 21ſt of March, by bad Weather, being then in Lat. 46. Lon. 13. W. when he made the beſt of his Way to this Place.---There was no Account of the French Fleet's ſailing when Capt. Jacocks left England.---Capt. Kirkwood, in the Diamond, and Capt. Gordon, in the James, for this Place, ſailed with the above Convoy, and are daily expected.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

The 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Forbes; and the 22d, commanded by Colonel Whitmore, that embarked here about ten Days ſince, ſailed from Sandy-Hook on Wedneſday laſt, with a fair Wind, for Halifax: The whole Fleet, conſiſting of 45 Sail, were convoyed by Commodore Durell, in his Majeſty's Ship the Diana, of 36 Guns; the Devonſhire, Captain Gordon, of 64; the Ludlow-Caſtle, Captain Clarke, of 40; Hind, Captain Bond; and Winchelſea, Captain Hale, of 20 each; Gramont, Captain Stott, of 18; Hunter-Sloop, Captain Le Fory; and Tyloe Armed-Ship, Captain Price, of 16 Guns each.

The ſame Day Captain Bryſon came up. On the 29th of laſt Month he fell in with the Fleet from Philadelphia, in Latitude 38, under Convoy of two Men of War, about 30 Leagues from the Land, bound for Halifax.

On the 23d of February laſt, Captain M'Dougall, in the Privateer Sloop Tyger, of this Port, retook the Snow Mary of Glaſgow, and ſent her into St. Chriſtophers. And, on the 22d of March, in Company with a brigantine belonging to Barbados, took a large Dutch Ship loaded with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Cocoa, and carried her into St. Chriſtophers alſo. She is called the Stadt-Amſterdam, came from Bayonne to Martinico, there loaded, and was bound to St. Euſtatia, to get a proper Clearance. Her Cargo is ſuppoſed to be worth 25,000l. current Money of St. Chriſtophers.

There belonged to Guadaloupe, in the Month of March laſt, no leſs than 27 Privateers, mounting from four to twelve Guns.

Saturday laſt, and Yeſterday, a great Number of the Forces belonging to this Province, embarked for Albany.

Yeſterday General Abercrombie, and moſt of his Regular Officers, embarked for Albany alſo.

By the Albany Poſt we learn. That Sir William Johnſon, Superintendant of the Indians for the Northern Department of this Continent, was to ſet out for Onondago, with 200 Mohawks, a few Days ago, to hold a Conference with ſeveral Tribes of Indians in our Intereſt. And that the Oneidas had declared to Sir William, their unanimous Reſolution to obſtruct and prevent all Aſſiſtance that may be ſent down the River Miſſiſippi from Canada.

We hear that Captain Thomas, of this Place, is taken by a Letter of Marque Snow, bound from Martineco to Cape-Breton, and that the Snow was afterwards taken by one of Admiral Hardy's Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

We have Advice from Georgia, that Captain Robinſon, in a ſmall Privateer belonging here, has carried in there, a Dutch Sloop and Schooner, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo.

Yeſterday arrived here, Captain Appowin, from Barbados, who, in running down the Latitude of that Iſland, was attacked by a French Privateer, which he obliged to ſheer off.

In a Letter from Barbados, dated the 19th ult. it is ſaid, That the Fire which happened there lately, had conſumed 107 Houſes, and that the Damage, at a moderate Computation, would amount to about Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds: And that on the Sixteenth of laſt Month Capt. Devereux, in a New-York Privateer, brought into Carliſle Bay, a French Privateer of ſix Carriage, and twelve Swivel Guns, Captain Browne, of Martineco, which makes the third Time he has been carried in there in a ſhort Time, having been twice taken before by the Speaker, Captain Middleton.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, May 2. 1758.

"On the 27th ult. one Thomas Baird, who was carried off by a Party of Delaware Indians, made his Eſcape from them at ſome Diſtance from the Allegheny Mountains, and informs as follows, viz. That ſome time before he, his Wife, and Thomas Potter, were ſurprized by five or ſix Indians, who ruſhed into the Houſe upon them, but that they forced them out again, when the Enemy fired two Shot through the Door, and broke in at the Roof: That Potter cut off three Fingers of one of them, and killed another by a Stroke on the Head: That the Indians then took them away, and, after travelling a little Way, killed Potter, and a Child of Baird's: That after this they went through Conecocheague, by Sharp's and M'Cord's Forts, the Path Valley, and the Shades of Death, where they diſcovered Captain Thompſon with a Party of Men, on which they fled to the Mountains, murdered one Samuel Hunter, becauſe he could not run faſt enough, and uſed him (Baird) moſt barbarouſly: That he knew ſeveral of the Indians, particularly James Lingonoa, Indian Iſaac's Brother, who, with others, enquired after ſeveral People in Marſh-Creek: And that the Captain of the Gang told him he was at one of the Indian Treaties with this Government, and ſhewed him a Medal he received there."

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Nancy, Alexander Adams, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Iſabella, Iſaac Martin, from Georgia.
Sloop Meas, Philip Hall, from Antigua.
Sloop Ann, William Dickinſon, from South-Carolina.
Sloop Three Siſters, Tho. Kingſmill, from N. Providence.
Sloop Mary, James Brown, from Bermuda.
Sloop Patience, Robert Harvey, from Turks Iſland.
Sloop Charming Molly, Daniel Pridden, from Ditto.
Brig Salley, John Cowan, from St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Rebecca, David Welſh, from Nevis.
Schooner Free-Maſon, Enoch Hobart, from Jamaica.

WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by an Act of Aſſembly lately paſſed, intituled, "*An Act for granting to his Majeſty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Veſſels; and alſo certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits; and a Duty upon Sugar; for ſupporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purpoſes for his Majeſty's Service;*" being thereby authorized to borrow a certain Sum of Money on the Security in the ſaid Act mentioned, for and towards the equipping, ſupporting and maintaining the ſaid Ship of War: Do therefore (being deſirous of ſending out the ſaid Ship with all Expedition) hereby give Notice to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as may incline to lend Money for that Purpoſe, That we are ready and deſirous to borrow the ſame; and give unto ſuch Lenders ſuch Security for the Re-payment of their reſpective Loans, with lawful Intereſt, as by the ſaid Act is directed.

THOMAS YORKE,
JAMES CHILD,
DANIEL RUNDLE,
PETER CHEVALIER, jun.

PHILADELHHIA, May 10, 1758.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carrington, Samuel Appowen maſter, from Barbados, and to be ſold by

WILLING and MORRIS,

At their ſtore in Front ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet,

A Negroe man, a goldſmith by trade, blows the French horn or trumpet, and is very fit either to follow his trade, or for an armourer of a privateer. A likely young Negroe fellow, fit for town or country buſineſs; and a Negroe woman. Alſo Barbados rum, muſcovado ſugar, &c. They have likewiſe a parcel of cambricks and lawns; an aſſortment of Manchеſter goods, ſilks, anvils, beek irons, ſailcloth, anchors, &c. &c. all which will be ſold at the loweſt prices.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Ship
CARRINGTON,
SAMUEL APPOWEN
Maſter,

Is a fine Letter of Marque Ship, mounting ten Carriage Guns between Decks, is well provided with Cloſe Quarters, an excellent Sailer, and will carry thirty Men. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Willing and Morris, at their Store in Front ſtreet, or to the ſaid Maſter on board at Stamper's Wharff. Ten or twelve able bodied Landſmen will be wanted on board ſaid Ship about a Fortnight hence, and will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying as above. *Philadelphia, May 11, 1758.*

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold at very reaſonable rates, by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut ſtreets, next houſe but one to the Tun Tavern, for caſh or ſhort credit,

IRISH linens, 3-qrs. ſeven eights, yard, yard and 3 eights wide cotton and linen checks, Engliſh, Iriſh and Dutch oznabribs, fuſtians, callicoes, printed cottons, cambrick in pieces and patches, clear lawns, long lawns, ſingle ſilk caps, ſilk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, cotton romals, men and womens worſted hoſe, mens cotton and linen ditto, childrens ſpotted ditto, ſilk laces, ferret ditto, beſt Balladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk and hair, mohair buttons, horſe hair ditto, colour'd threads, Scots threads, men and womens white waſh and dy'd ſtrimmy gloves, men and womens horſe-whips, a variety of felt hats, wooll cards, yellow and white metal coat and jacket buttons, ſleeve buttons, ſhoe buckles, knee ditto, lead and ſhot, a variety of cutlary ware, cinnamon, nutmegs; and many other Goods, not here inſerted. ⊕

Philadelphia County, May 2 1758.

CAME to the Plantation of John Jacobs, of New-Providence, ſome Time in July laſt, a red Cow and Steer. The Owner is hereby deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. JOHN JACOBS. ‖

This publick notice is given of the ſeparation and elopement of Rachel Lockerman, the wife of Abraham Lockerman, from me her huſband, to prevent her having any credit on my account, as I reſolve not to pay for, or be bound by any of her contracts. Dated the Eleventh of May, 1758. ¶

Imported in the ſhip Royal Widow, William Cunningham maſter, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit,

By JOHN DOW,

At Mr. Samuel M'Call's ſtore, in Water ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jacob Henry,

A NEAT aſſortment of Scots and Iriſh linens, 3 qr. 7 eights check ditto, ſtriped hollands, check handkerchiefs, white and blue bordered ditto, nuns threads, long ditto, brown ditto, mens white and brown thread ſtockings, cotton velvets, parrapets, dureis, thickſets, and powder. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN

FROM the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia County, Upper Hanover-Townſhip; A large black Mare, about 15 Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, ſhod all round, paces and trots: Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the Owner, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM MAYBURRY. ⊕

May 2d, 1758.

Cheſter, May 6. 1758.

TO be ſold for Ready Money, by way of publick Vendue, about twelve o' Clock, on the 27th Day of this inſtant May, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land ſituate in the Townſhip of Uwchland aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Thomas Downing, and James Thomas, vacant Lands, and Lands late of Thomas Moore, containing, by Computation, about 153 Acres, late the Property of Thomas Gueſt, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff. ¶

ALL ſorts of Stocking graſted and mended; likewiſe Gentlemens Stocking-Breeches and Jackets; Childrens Stockings made; Womens Mittens and Muffatees made and mended in the neateſt Manner, and at reaſonable Rates, by ANN JONES, in Hall's Alley, Second ſtreet.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 17th or 18th of April laſt came to the houſe of Thomas Robeſon, of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, innkeeper, two men, one of which went by the name of John Wolit, and had on a white cloth coat, with metal buttons, a grey wig, felt hat, good leather breeches, and ſoft leather boots. The other's name unknown, was very meanly dreſſed, called Wolit maſter, and ſaid he was a forgeman. Wolit ſwapped a London watch for a horſe, likely to be the watch advertiſed lately by Anthony Duſhane, of Red Lion Hundred, New-Caſtle county. Said Duſhane applying to the ſaid Robeſon, may be further informed.

May 8. 1758. ROBERT ROBESON. ¶

DESERTED *from the Forces of the lower Counties on Delaware, and from Captain Richard Wells's Company,* Richard Grant, *a Labourer, born at Squan in the Weſt Jerſeys, aged twenty four Years, about five Feet ſix Inches high, fair Complexion, brown Hair, well ſet; had on, a blue Coat, long ſkirted, with broad white Metal Buttons; is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a Canoe from Little Creek-Hundred, in Kent County, on Delaware, and ſuſpected to have gone to Morris's-River, in Weſt Jerſey. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerter, and gives Notice thereof to Captain Wells, at Dover, ſhall receive* Two Piſtoles *Reward, over and above the Allowance made by Act of Parliament.*

Dover, May 5 1758. RICHARD WELLS.

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the 27th Day of this inſtant May, at the Houſe of John Strickland, in Southampton Townſhip, Bucks County, Two Meſſuages, Tenements, and Tracts of Land; one of which is ſituate, lying and being in the ſaid Townſhip of Southampton, bounded by Land of James Vanſant, John Latham, Gilliam Cornell, and by Briſtol Road; containing ſixty Acres. The other is ſituate in the Townſhip of Northampton, bounded by Land of Joſeph Addis, James Logan, Robert Parſons, James Vanſant, and by Briſtol Road, containing thirty Acres; late the Eſtate of Samuel Pritchard, and taken in Execution by*

May 9, 1758. BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ¶

Juſt imported from Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or three months credit, by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and next Door to Doctor Farmar's,

OZenbrigs, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, 6 qr. and yd. and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, variety of cotton hollands, cotton counterpanes, bedticks, fine and ſuperfine half yard and half ell wd. thickſets, black, ſcarlet and ſnuff coloured cotton velvets, yd. wd. flowered demities, half yd. white jeans, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens and ſheetings, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, ozenbrigs, threads, black, blue, white and red threads, mens cotton caps, patterns of cotton gowns, mens worſted hoſe, black, buff, ſcarlet and cloth coloured patterns of ſtocking breeches, variety of white tapes, and filleting garters, quality bindings, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 10 qr. cotton laces, mens fine white plain and ribbed cotton hoſe, ſhalloon, bar lead, black and gauze lace, knives, buckles, buttons, razors, ſciſſars, pins, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the Philadelphia, Capt. Stewart, and other Veſſels from Liverpool and London, and to be ſold by

WALTER SHEE,

At his Store, the Corner of Cheſtnut and Front-ſtreets,

A Neat Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. The INSURANCE OFFICE for Shipping and Merchandize, kept by him as uſual. Tbc. 3 M.

Juſt imported in the Ship Philadelphia, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN FULLER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, and oppoſite Meſſrs. Hughes and Jones.

OZENBRIGS, dowlas, yd. wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, 5-q. and 9-8ths ſheeting, yd. wide, 7-8ths, and yd. and 3 8ths cotton checks, 3 qr. linen ditto, cotton hollands, fuſtians, thickſets, white and dy'd jeans, yd. wide demity, boys, youths and mens felt hats, 3-qr. and 7-8ths linen handkerchiefs, Titley's ſail cloth, No. 1 and 2, a variety of garters, laces, threads and tapes, &c. &c.

N. B. The co-partnerſhip between Donaldſon and Fuller being expired, thoſe indebted are requeſted to diſcharge their balances; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid co-partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1758.

STrayed or ſtolen, from Charles Jenkins's Stable, on or about the firſt Inſtant, a large bay Gelding, about fourteen Hands high, a Star in his Forehead, high necked, his Mane hanging on the near Side, two white Feet behind, ſhort ſwitch Tail, ſome of the Hairs rubbed off, Paces eaſy, will ſometimes Trot, or Hand-Gallop: Whoever brings him to ſaid Jenkins, or to William Coleman of this City, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt John Burrough, of Glouceſter-County, Senior, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted: And alſo, all Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Samuel and Hannah Par, deceaſed, are deſired not to apply to the Subſcriber, one of the Executors to the aboveſaid Eſtate of Samuel Par; for, as he never had any of that Eſtate in his Hands, he will not pay any Legacies or Debts. May 6, 1758. JOHN BURROUGH, Senior.

Cheſter, May 4, 1758.

BROKE out of Cheſter Goal, the 30th of laſt Month, Samuel McKenny, ſhort and well ſet, ſmooth Face, ſhort brown Hair; had on a light colour'd cloth Coat, lined with blue, with carv'd braſs Buttons, old Buckſkin Breeches, light blue Stockings, old Shoes, with ſmall braſs Buckles, ſmall felt Hat; ſays he is from Old-England, Lincolnſhire born. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal, and gives Notice to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

SAMUEL SMITH, Goaler.

WHereas EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, continues to cure and put up Sturgeon in the beſt manner, different to any that has been put up in theſe parts, and for ſix years paſt has carried on the buſineſs, and given a general ſatisfaction to thoſe who have bought for exportation or home conſumption, the ſaid Broadfield is obliged to all perſons who have hitherto favoured him with their cuſtom; and thoſe who have already found them to be deſerving of their Recommendation, he hopes it will not be wanting, for the encouragement of the ſaid fiſhery. When you open the keg, take out the cork, and draw the pickle off into a clean dry pan or pot, then put in the cork tight, and take out the head, which is numbered, then harden on the hoops, and pour the pickle on the fiſh, putting a clean piece of cloth over the head, and the head of the keg upon that, with a ſmall weight thereon, to keep the air out, and it will keep two or three years in any climate, only obſerving to keep it under pickle; and if any of the pickle ſhould waſte, or be wanting, add as much vinegar as will cover it.

N. B. As the ſaid Broadfield intends for England the next Spring, this is to give publick notice, that if any perſon has a mind to continue the ſaid Fiſhery, he may come and agree, and be with him during the Seaſon, in order to inſpect into the difference of the fiſh, and the true method of curing them. The ſaid fiſh are to be ſold by Thomas Mullin, at the One Ton, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by no other perſon.

WHereas the Partnerſhip lately ſubſiſting between Huſſey and Fitzgerald, of this City, Taylors, is expired, this is therefore to inform the Publick, that William Fitzgerald ſtill reſides in the ſame Houſe, next Door to Abraham Taylor, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, and continues to carry on the Taylors Buſineſs, and requeſts the Favour of the former Employers to continue their Kindneſs to him, which they may depend ſhall be performed with the utmoſt Fidelity and Diſpatch, by their moſt obedient Servant, ☉ 3 Mo. WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

To be SOLD,

A PIECE of Paſture Ground, containing about ſeven Acres, conveniently ſituate on Wiſſahickon Road, in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City. Enquire of HANNAH LLOYD, or JAMES PEMBERTON.

Strayed or Stolen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, about the Middle of laſt Month, a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and a Half high, has a Star in his Forehead, his near Fore-foot white as high as the Foot-lock, a natural Pacer. Whoever ſecures him for the Owner, ſhall be paid Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, by JAMES PEMBERTON.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Small Plantation, in Upper Darby, containing about fifty Acres of good Land, all well fenced; thirty Acres Upland, cleared and in good Heart, and about five Acres of Meadow Ground cleared; the Remainder Woodland, well timbered. and the moſt of it Meadow Ground, and a pretty Stream of Water running through the Middle of the ſame, which is in or about the Middle of the Tract; and a Man in one Day would make a Dam ſufficient to water almoſt all the Meadow Ground. There is alſo a Log-Houſe upon the ſaid Land, and a ſmall Orchard. The Title is indiſputable. Alſo, to be ſold by the ſaid Subſcriber, a complete Sett of Stamps, for ſtamping of Linen, Cotton, &c. in moſt, if not all Sorts of Figures; together with a large Copperplate or Pan, and other Implements to the Stamping Trade belonging. Any Perſon inclining to buy either the Land or Stamps, or both, may apply to JOSEPH BONSALL, living in the Town of Darby.

To be SOLD,

A CERTAIN Lot of Ground, lying on the South ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, on Society Hill, about 100 Feet from Front-ſtreet, containing in Breadth on ſaid Lombard-ſtreet 18 Feet, and in Depth 63 Feet. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to John Galbrath, living in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Butchers Shambles, and David Crawford in Springfield, Cheſter County, attorneys (in fact) of Thomas Fleming, Heir at Law, and Adminiſtrator of Patrick M'Carmiſh, late of the ſaid County, deceaſed, or to John Jenkins, at the Regiſter General's Office, may agree upon very reaſonable Terms, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1758.

WHereas, by a former Advertiſement in the publick Papers, there was a Requeſt made by Huſſey and Fitzgerald, Taylors (their Partnerſhip being expired) that all Perſons indebted to them ſhould make Payment to either of them; and thoſe who had any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip ſhould bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted by ſaid Huſſey and Fitzgerald: Now theſe are to give Notice to all Perſons anywiſe concerned, that the ſaid William Huſſey has fully ſatisfied ſaid Fitzgerald for all his Right in the ſaid Partnerſhip; therefore all Perſons indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to make Payment to William Huſſey; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted and paid by ſaid Huſſey; who is removed from the Houſe next to Abraham Taylor's, Eſq; in Front ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, to the Houſe at the Sign of the Hand-and-Shears, next to Mr. John Wood's, Clock and Watch-maker, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, where he continues to follow the Buſineſs as uſual, and requeſts the Favour of his former Acquaintance to continue their Friendſhip, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, WILLIAM HUSSEY. Tbc. 3 Ms.

Maryland, April 6, 1758.

For Currens Money, or good Bills of Exchange.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Monday, the 12th of June, and Week following, at Onion's Iron-works, on Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, Horſes, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valuable Number of choice Negroes, a Parcel of choice Salt, and ſundries, too tedious to mention here. Alſo to be Lett, the Term of three Years, to enter upon and commence from the firſt Day of November next, and then enſuing, the ſaid Iron-works; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Grift-mill, and Saw-mill, all ſituated within the Bounds of 350 Yards, and ſufficiently ſupplied with Water at all times. In the Forges are three Fineries, and one Chaffery, and a Store for Bar Iron. The Tide in the River Gunpowder makes to the Furnace Door; all which, with the Dwelling houſes, Out-houſes, Lands, Paſture-grounds, Meadows, Orchards, Mine-banks, and all Appurtenances belonging, will be lett on reaſonable Terms; for which apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

All Perſons indebted to me, whether by Bond, Bill, ſimple Contract, or Specialty, of whatſoever Kind, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment. JOSEPH SMITH. ⊕

Juſt imported in the Royal Widow, Captain Cunningham, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JAMES STUART,

In Water-ſtreet, next Door to Abraham Uſher's, and oppoſite Alexander Adair's,

A Large aſſortment of Scots check handkerchiefs, 7 eights and yard wide cotton and linen checks, ſtocking patterns for breeches, dyed jeans, thickſets, plain bordered kenting handkerchiefs, flowered, bordered, riddle, gauze and blue bordered ditto, plain, flower'd, ſprigg'd, ſtriped and ſpotted lawns, knit, figured, flower'd, ſtriped, ſpotted and plain gauze, ſuperfine flower'd gauze and bordered lawn aprons, minionet and flower'd gauze and lawn ruffles, a large quantity of Scots number threads, coloured ditto, bedticken, Iriſh linen, and a neat aſſortment of cutlary, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Stuart makes and ſells all Sorts of Clothes fit for Seamen and others. Tbc.

Juſt imported from Glaſgow, in the ſhip Royal Widow, William Cunningham, maſter, and to be ſold by

JAMES M'GROUGAR,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, next door to Capt. John Philips,

SCOTS and Iriſh linens, Edinburghs, brown twilled ſheeting, checks and check hollands, ſtriped ditto, ticks for beds, check handkerchiefs, plain and figured bordered handkerchiefs, plain lawns, check gauze ditto, ſpotted ditto, ſtriped ditto, ſprigg'd ditto, ſpotted purl lawns, ſprigg'd ditto, plain gauze ditto, horn and ivory combs, worſted caps, womens white lamb mittens and gloves, black bruiſed ditto, tann'd ditto, cloth coloured ditto, womens black worſted mittens, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, ſhirt buttons, ſilk alamode, ſilk gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk purſes, ferret, plain and figured ribbons, ſilk laces, chip hats, Leghorn ditto, ſilk ſeam caps fringed, ditto laced, velvet fringed ditto, ditto laced, ſilk handkerchiefs, needles and pins, writing-paper, buckram, tartans and camblets, India jeans, ſuperfine dy'd pillows, fine thickſets, dy'd gowns and bunts, piadings, nuns white thread, ozenbrigs ditto, coloured ditto, white ſtitching ditto, ſtocking breeches, hatters paper, ink-powder, cut, cue and bag wigs, ſhoes, ſingle and double channel pumps, womens calimancoe ſhoes, ditto calf, ditto pumps, ſhoe boots, ſingle and double channel ditto, muſkets, ſilvered coat and veſt buttons, mother of pearl veſt ditto, ſpurs, ſteel draw boxes, gimblets and rings, ſleeve buttons, box ſmoothing-irons, knives and ſciſſars, ſhoe-buckles and razors, table-knives, bibles, Scots ſnuff in bottles, and blue bonnets.

ANY PERSON,

WHO has a Pair of handſome young Horſes, that are well matched, trot well, and are fit for a Carriage, may hear of a Purchaſer at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Tbctf.

Trenton, in New-Jerſey, April 18, 1758.

WHEREAS there is a Proclamation iſſued out by the Honourable John Reading, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of New-Jerſey, for the Raiſing a Regiment of One Thouſand Men, paying them a Bounty of TWELVE POUNDS, to have one Coat, a Pair of Cloth Breeches, a white Shirt, a check Ditto, two Pair of Shoes, two Pair of Stockings, one Pair of Ticken Breeches, a Hat, Blanket, Canteen and Hatchet, and to ſerve till the 15th Day of November, and receive One Pound Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence a Month. All thoſe that are free and willing to ſerve His Majeſty King GEORGE in the above Regiment, by repairing to Trenton, at the Sign of the Wheat-ſheaf, or to the Houſe of John Cummings, where William Douglaſs is beating up to raiſe a Company, ſhall, on their Enliſtment, receive a Dollar to drink His Majeſty's Health, enter into preſent Pay, and have good Quarters provided for them by WILLIAM DOUGLASS. ⊕

SIX POUNDS Reward,

ON the 31ſt of March laſt the Houſe of the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-Town, Cheſter County, was broke open, and the following Things taken away, viz. a Gun, about four Feet in the Barrel, no Sights, mounted with Braſs; a Cloth Coat, of a light Colour, with Braſs Buttons, a Worſted Ditto, of a Mole Colour, and a bright red and blue Worſted Ditto, with blue Hair Buttons, and a brown Jacket, all of Homeſpun, and lined with Homeſpun, a Pair of thick Buckſkin Breeches a little ſullied, with Braſs Buttons, and Strings at the Knees, alſo three Deer ſkins, one with a large Hole in the Hip, and two Pieces of Home made Camblet, containing about 20 Yards, of a brown Colour, a Remnant of Home made ſtriped Worſted Stuff, three Silk Handkerchiefs, a Pair of Silver Buckles, and ſome Money, and ſeveral ſmall Things. Whoever ſecures the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he, ſhe or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner have his Goods again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

⊖ BENJAMIN HICKMAN.

WHereas Frances, the Wife of John Welſh, of this City, Mariner, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband; and as he has Reaſon to think ſhe will run him in Debt, this ſerves therefore to forbid all Perſons truſting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

April 27, 1758. JOHN WELSH.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT to be lett for the Summer Seaſon, between eight and nine Miles from Town. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

THE Members of the Union Library Company of Philadelphia, are deſired to meet on the 16th Day of May next, at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at their Library Room in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, to chuſe Directors, a Treaſurer and Clerk, and to make their Thirteenth annual Payment.

Imported in the laſt Ships from Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold very cheap, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and oppoſite to Mr. William Callender's, the following Goods, viz.

TEn and 11 nail checks, 3 qr. 7 eights and yard wide ditto, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard, yard and 3 eights, and 6 qr. wide cotton ditto, 10 and 11 nail, 3 q., and 7 eights wide checks, handkerchiefs, 3 qr. and 7 eights wide printed linen ditto, dark and light ground ſtriped hollands, fine and ſuperfine cotton ditto, ſuperfine ſtriped Turkey cottons, cotton gowns, cotton and worſted ditto, ſilk and cotton ditto; a large aſſortment of 3 qr. linen ſtripes, ſilk ginghams, low priced and fine yard wide Iriſh linens, 6 qr. 6 qr. and a half, 7 qr. 7 qr. and a half, and 8 qr. bed bunts, 6 qr. and a half, 7 qr. 7 qr. and a half, and 8 qr. bedticks, with bolſters and pillows, 6 qr. 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. ſtriped and plain linen and cotton laces, 3 yard round and flat ſilk laces, half ell Turkey bird eye, fine and ſuperfine dyed jeans and pillow fuſtians, linen and cotton thickſets, cotton baragon jeans and cotton ribs, dyed jocolees, black and drab cotton velvets, ſtarrets, corded and plain demities, all wide brown ſheetings, 3 qr. white ditto, white and coloured mens knit worſted hoſe, white and coloured wove ditto, worſted ſhags, grandurels, black nankeens; a large aſſortment of ſattin figured and paduaſoy ribbons, rag and moulded ſhirt buttons, wire ditto, white, brown and blue inkle, filleting tape, whited brown thread, from No. 2 and a half to No. 4. coloured ditto from No. 3 to No. 8. needles from No. 1 to 10. enamelled ſnuff-boxes, japanned ditto, tortoiſeſhell coat buttons, ſtriped and croſs barred camblettees, yard Venetian poplins, figured everlaſtings, ſtriped and croſs barred tammies, waiſtcoat and breeches worſted patterns, ſilk Polandees, with hats, Engliſh caſtor and felt hats, London common and ſhoe qualities, ſcarlet, ſtriped and letter gartering, ſetts of table linens, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1758.

To the *PUBLIC.*

ON Monday, the Ninth Inſtant, Meſſieurs DOVE and REILY propoſe to open a School for the Education of Youth; in which will be taught by Mr. DOVE Greek, Latin, and the Engliſh Language, according to the moſt exact Rules of Grammar, with ſuch an accurate and maſculine Pronounciation and Accent as become its Dignity. The beſt Tranſlations of the beſt Claſſics ſhall be read and explained in the Engliſh School, the Beauties and remarkable Paſſages pointed out, with the Derivation of all Greek or Latin Words, worthy Obſervation. By Mr. REILY will be taught Writing in all the uſual Hands, and Arithmetic in all its Parts, both Vulgar and Decimal.

N. B. Youth may be boarded at Mr. Dove's, with proper Accommodations, as uſual. Tbc. 6 M.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy or ſell Eſtates, Houſes, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him at his Office in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage, or otherwiſe.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Acuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Owners of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At the ſaid Office is tranſacted, as above, the Notarial Buſineſs, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

BLue Broadcloths, 6 qr. wide, from 7 s. to 8 s. 6 d. Currency per Yard, to be ſold by JOHN TAYLOR, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff. Tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

May 18, 1758. NUMB. 1534.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for granting to His Majeſty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Veſſels; and alſo certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for ſupporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purpoſes for His Majeſty's Service.*

WHEREAS notwithſtanding the large Sums of Money already expended by this Province in purchaſing, equipping and fitting out a Ship of War for protecting the Trade thereof, and for annoying His Majeſty's Enemies upon the Coaſt; yet foraſmuch as the Supplies heretofore granted to His Majeſty are wholly expended, and it is abſolutely neceſſary that a further Sum of Money be raiſed for fitting out and maintaining the ſaid Ship of War, to protect the Trade of this Province, and annoy the Enemy's Privateers, that may infeſt our Coaſt in Search of Proviſions, or for other Purpoſes during the enſuing Year; we have freely and voluntarily reſolved to give and grant to His Majeſty, for the Uſes and Purpoſes aforeſaid, a Duty of Tonnage, and other Rates and Duties herein after mentioned; and do pray that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, to the Thirty-firſt Day of *December*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty, there ſhall be laid, raiſed, collected and paid, a Duty of Tonnage upon all Ships, Sloops, and other Veſſels, coming into, or going out of, this Province (Shallops and other ſmall Veſſels, trading within the River and Bay of *Delaware*, and along the Coaſt as far as *Sandy-Hook* to the Eaſtward, and as far as *Indian River* to the Southward, only excepted) that is to ſay, for every Ton of the Burthen or Contents of any of the ſaid Ships or Veſſels, the Sum of *One Shilling and Six-pence per* Ton, to be accounted, taken and paid, according to the Meaſure of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel; which ſhall be made and taken by the Perſon hereafter appointed Collector of the ſaid Duty of Tonnage in the Port or Places where they ſhall arrive, enter, or clear; and the ſaid Maſters or Owners ſhall, within Forty-Eight Hours after the Arrival of any ſuch Ships or Veſſels at the Port or Places of their Diſcharge or Unloading in this Province, cauſe or procure ſuch Ships or Veſſels to be entered in the ſaid Collector's Office, appointed by this Act for collecting the ſaid Duties of Tonnage, and at the Time of ſuch Entry, and before he or they preſume to break Bulk, or unload, ſhall either immediately pay to the ſaid Collector the Sums of Money due and payable for the Tonnage of all ſuch Ships or Veſſels, or otherwiſe ſhall give good and ſufficient Security by Bond to the ſaid Collector, with Surety, to be approved of by him, to pay the ſaid Duties of Tonnage to the ſaid Collector, for the Uſes aforeſaid, within the Space of ſix Weeks after the Arrival of ſuch Ship or Veſſel.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Maſters of all Ships and Veſſels, in any Port of this Province, after the Paſſing of this Act, and of all Veſſels built in this Province during the Continuance thereof, ſhall, before they clear out at the Office of the Collector of the King's Cuſtoms, pay, or otherwiſe ſufficiently ſecure to the Officer aforeſaid, the Duties and Sums of Money which ſhall be due for the Tonnage impoſed by Virtue of this Act.

And to the End the good Intent of this Act may not be defeated, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Officer, belonging to His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in this Province, ſhall clear any Veſſel, liable by this Act to the ſaid Duty of Tonnage, before it ſhall appear to ſuch Officer, by a Certificate or Receipt, under the Hand of the Perſon hereby appointed to receive the ſaid Duty, that the ſame is paid and diſcharged, or otherwiſe ſecured to be paid for ſuch Veſſel, every ſuch Officer of the Cuſtoms ſo clearing ſuch Veſſel, without ſuch Certificate or Receipt as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Fifty Pounds* for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered and applied in the Manner, and for the Purpoſes herein after directed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for preventing Diſputes concerning the Contents of Veſſels hereby made liable to the ſaid Duty of Tonnage, the ſaid Tonnage ſhall be meaſured and computed in Manner following; that is to ſay, Every ſingle decked Ship or Veſſel ſhall be meaſured by the Length of the Keel, taken within Board, ſo much as ſhe treads upon the Ground; and the Breadth to be taken within Board by the Midſhip Beam, from Plank to Plank; and the Depth of the Hold, from the Plank below the Kelſon, to the under Part of the Deck Plank; then multiply the Length by the Breadth, and the Product thereof by the Depth, and divide the whole by Ninety-five, and the Quotient ſhall give the true Contents of the Tonnage of ſuch ſingle decked Veſſel. And for two decked Ships, which carry Goods between Decks, every ſuch two decked Ship or Veſſel ſhall be meaſured in the Manner herein after directed; that is to ſay, The Breadth to be taken within Board by the Midſhip Beam, from Plank to Plank, multiplied by the Length of the Keel, to be meaſured as herein after directed, and the Product thereof multiplied by one Half of the Breadth on the Midſhip Beam as aforeſaid; the whole divided by Ninety-five, the Quotient ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be the Contents of the Tonnage of every ſuch two decked Ship or Veſſel. And in order to find the Length of the Keel, the Length of every ſuch two decked Ship or Veſſel ſhall be taken on the Gun Deck from the Fore-part of the Stem to the After-part of the Stern Poſt; then, deducting four Inches from every Foot of the Height of the Stern Poſt for the Rake thereof, and three Fifths of the Breadth of the Beam for the Rake of the Stern, the Remainder ſhall be the Length of the Keel ſtrait Rabbit; according to which Method and Rule, all Ships and Veſſels ſhall be meaſured, and the ſeveral Duties of Tonnage thereby computed and collected accordingly, any Law, Cuſtom, Practice or Uſage to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for all Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, and Sugar, which ſhall be imported, landed or brought into any Port or Place belonging to this Province at any Time from and after the Publication of this Act, to the Thirty-firſt Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty, there ſhall be duly levied, collected and paid, the ſeveral Rates and Duties hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay, For every Pipe of *Madeira* Wine, the Sum of *Thirty Shillings*, and for every Pipe of *Fyall*, or other Wine, the Sum of *Thirty Shillings*; and ſo after the ſame Rate for any greater or leſſer Quantity; and for all Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, imported as aforeſaid, within the Time aforeſaid, *One Penny per* Gallon; and for all Loaf-Sugar (except ſuch as ſhall be imported from *Great-Britain*) the Sum of *Three Shillings per* Hundred Weight; and for all Muſcovado and other Sugar, *One Shilling per* Hundred Weight.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Merchants, Maſters of Veſſels, and other Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall import, or cauſe to be imported or brought into any Port, Creek or Harbour, or Place belonging to this Province, any Wine, Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, or Sugar, ſhall not only make Report to His Majeſty's Collector, according to Law, but ſhall likewiſe, within Forty-eight Hours after the Importation or bringing in of the ſame, make Entry thereof with the Collector herein after appointed to collect the ſaid Duties, and give, or cauſe to be given to him, upon Oath or Affirmation, a juſt and true Invoice, Manifeſto and Account of all the ſaid Liquors and Sugar ſo by him or them imported or brought in as aforeſaid, with the particular Marks, Numbers, Qualities and Contents of the Caſks, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter or Commander of any Ship, Sloop, or other Veſſel, ſo importing or bringing in any of the Liquors or Sugar aforeſaid, ſhall unload or put on board any Lighter, Shallop, Boat or Bottom whatſoever, or lay on Land, or ſuffer to be diſcharged out of any Ship, Sloop, or other Veſſel aforeſaid, any of the Liquors or Sugar aforeſaid, before the ſaid Maſter or Commander of the Veſſel importing the ſame, hath delivered to the ſaid Collector an Account or Manifeſto of the ſaid Liquors and Sugar imported as aforeſaid, every ſuch Maſter or Commander ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*: And all Maſters, Skippers, or other Owners of Shallops, Lighters, Boats or ſmall Craft, of any kind, who ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting in Landing or Diſcharging from any Ship or Veſſel whatſoever any Wine, Rum, Brandy, Spirits or Sugar, made ſubject to the Duties by this Act impoſed, before they are entered with the Collector of the ſaid Duties as aforeſaid, ſhall each of them forfeit and pay the Sum of *Twenty Pounds*, to be recovered, received, and diſpoſed of, as is herein after directed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Importer, Owner or Claimer of ſuch Liquors, or Sugar, ſhall immediately pay the ſaid Duties hereby impoſed, or otherwiſe become bound to the ſaid Collector of the Duties impoſed by Virtue of this Act for the Time being, with one or more ſufficient Sureties, to anſwer and pay the reſpective Rates and Duties hereby impoſed, within ſix Weeks after the Date of ſuch Obligation, for which Bond the Collector ſhall have and receive of the Party *One Shilling*, and no more.

And if any of the ſaid Liquors or Sugar ſhall be imported, unladen or landed as aforeſaid, without paying, or giving Security for the Payment of the ſaid Duties in Manner aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Liquors and Sugar ſo imported, unladen or landed, or the Value thereof (if the ſame cannot be found) ſhall be forfeited by the Owner, Claimer, or Receiver thereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Officer herein after appointed to collect the ſaid Duties ariſing hereby, ſhall have full Power and Authority, by Virtue of this Act, without any further or other Warrant, to enter on board any Ship or Veſſel, and into any Houſe, Shop, Cellar, Warehouſe, Room, or other Place whatſoever, where he ſhall ſuſpect any of the ſaid Liquors or Sugar to be concealed, and make Searches, and do all other Matters and Things, which ſhall tend to ſecure the true Payment of the Duties by this Act impoſed, and the due and orderly Collection thereof: And in caſe of Oppoſition or Refuſal, with the Aſſiſtance of the Sheriff, Water-Bailiff, Conſtable, or other Officer, who, without any further, or other, Warrant, are hereby enabled and required, under the Penalty of *Ten Pounds* for every Refuſal or Neglect in that Behalf, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Collector to ſeize the ſaid Liquors, or Sugar, which ſhall be concealed, or endeavoured ſo to be as aforeſaid; and for that End, in the Day Time, to break open Doors, and remove other Obſtacles, and do and perform all other Act and Acts which by this Act are required to be done for collecting, receiving and recovering any of the ſaid Duties, Penalties or Forfeitures, and for making Seizures of any of the ſaid Liquors or Sugar, upon which the ſaid reſpective Duties are hereby impoſed, which ſhall be run, landed, or brought in, without making Entries, and paying, or ſecuring the ſaid Duties, in as full and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as any of the Collectors of the King's Cuſtoms may or can do by the Laws of *Great-Britain*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Maſters of Veſſels, Owners and other Perſons, trading in the River *Delaware*, and entering into any Port or Place of this Province, having on board of any Ship, Sloop, Shallop, or other Veſſel or Veſſels whatſoever, any of the Liquors or Sugar which by this Act are liable to pay the ſaid Duties, ſhall, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obſerve and comply with the Directions of this Act, in the ſame Manner as if ſuch Veſſels came from Sea directly.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all the Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties herein and hereby inflicted and appointed to be ſet and impoſed, ſhall be levied, received and recovered by the ſaid Collector herein after appointed, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor any more than one Imparlance ſhall be allowed: And one Moiety thereof ſhall be paid to the Provincial Treaſurer for the Time being, and applied to and for the Support of the ſaid Ship of War; and the other Moiety thereof to and for the uſe of the Collector or Proſecutor.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That *Richard Pearne*, of *Philadelphia* County, ſhall be, and is hereby appointed Collector of the Duties and Sums of Money due and payable for the Tonnage of all Ships and Veſſels chargeable by this Act; and of the Rates and Duties on all Wine, Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, and Sugar hereby impoſed; and Receiver of all Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties herein before appointed to be levied and recovered by Virtue of this Act; and is hereby impowered, from time to time, to meaſure all Veſſels, and take all Bonds herein required to be given as aforeſaid, and to adminiſter every Oath or Affirmation appointed to be taken and given; and to appoint, conſtitute and make Deputies, as many as ſhall be neceſſary for the effectual Execution of this Act.

Provided always, and be it hereby enacted, That if the ſaid Collector, or any other Perſon or Perſons ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any Thing done in Purſuance of this Act, he or they ſo ſued or proſecuted may plead the general Iſſue, and give this Act and ſpecial Matter in Evidence for their Juſtification; and if, upon Trial thereof, a Verdict ſhall be given, or that the Plantiff or Proſecutor ſhall become Nonſuit, or ſuffer a Diſcontinuance, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Action ſhall recover treble Damages, and full Coſt of Suit. Provided alſo, that no Collector, or other Officer, ſhall be liable to be ſued for any Thing done in Purſuance of this Act, unleſs ſuch Suit be commenced within Twelve Months next after the ſuppoſed or pretended Injury ſhall be done or committed.

And the ſaid Collector ſhall keep fair and true Accounts in Writing of all his Doings relating to the Premiſes, which he ſhall, from time to time, ſubmit to the View and Inſpection of the Commiſſioners herein after appointed, and lay the ſame before the Aſſembly, when thereunto required.

And the ſaid Collector ſhall once in ſix Weeks, or oftener, if required, during the Continuance of this Act, pay to the Provincial Treaſurer for the Time being, all ſuch Sums of Money which he ſhall receive by virtue of this Act, and ſhall be allowed for his Trouble, in executing the Duties hereby enjoined, *Five per Centum* for receiving and paying: Provided always, that the ſaid Collector, before he enters upon the Execution of his Office, ſhall take an Oath or Affirmation, and ſhall alſo become bound, with one or more ſufficient Sureties, in the Sum of *One Thouſand Pounds* to the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being, conditioned for the true and faithful Execution of his ſaid Office. And in caſe of the Death or Removal of the ſaid Collector, the Commiſſioners herein after named, or a Majority of them, or of the Survivors of them, ſhall appoint another to ſupply his Place, from time to time, until one ſhall be appointed by Act of Aſſembly, who ſhall take an Oath, and give Security, in the Manner herein before directed, and thereupon ſhall have the ſame Power and Authority as the ſaid *Richard Pearne* hath, or ought to have, and ſhall execute, do and perform all the Duties by this Act directed or required.

And if any of the Liquors or Sugar, ſo to be imported as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſeized in Purſuance of this Act, and a Doubt or Queſtion ſhall ariſe whether the ſaid Liquors or Sugar are liable to pay the ſaid reſpective Duties, the Proof that they are not liable to pay the ſaid Duties ſhall lie upon the Importer, Poſſeſſor, or Claimer, and not on the Collector, Informer, or Proſecutor.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all the Monies ariſing by virtue of this Act, ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Provincial Treaſurer for the Time being, and ſubject to the Draughts of *Thomas Yorke*, *Thomas Willing*, *James Child*, *Daniel Rundle*, and *Peter Chevalier*, junior, who, or the major Part of them, or of the Survivors

Survivors of them, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being, and not otherwiſe, ſhall order and appoint the Diſpoſition of all the Monies ariſing, or that ſhall come to their Hands by virtue of this Act, for and towards equipping, ſupporting and maintaining the Province Ship of War: And that the Receipt, or Receipts of the ſaid Provincial Treaſurer for the Time being to the ſaid Collector appointed by this Act, ſhall diſcharge him of and from ſo much of the ſaid Duties as may or ſhall be in ſuch Receipts expreſſed: And the ſaid Receipts to the ſaid Collector hereby appointed, ſhall be by him produced to the Committees of Aſſembly for the Time being, and be allowed in the Settlement of the ſaid Collector's Accounts.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners, for their Trouble in diſcharging the Duties required of them by this Act, ſhall have and receive *One per Centum* on the whole of the Monies by them received and paid, and no more; and the ſaid Provincial Treaſurer ſhall have and receive for his Trouble the Sum of *Ten Shillings* for every *Hundred Founds* by him received and paid.

And the better to enable the ſaid Commiſſioners immediately to equip, and fit out the ſaid Ship of War, and to effectuate other the immediate Purpoſes of this Act, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever to advance and lend to the ſaid Commiſſioners any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of *Five Thouſand Pounds*, lawful Money of this Province, which Sum, or Sums of Money, the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow and receive for the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes aforeſaid: And the ſaid Lenders ſhall have and receive, for the Uſe and Forbearance of their reſpective Loans, until the ſame ſhall be repaid and diſcharged, Intereſt, not exceeding *Six per Centum*; and that every ſuch Lender ſhall immediately have and receive a Note and Certificate in Writing of and for the Sum by him lent, with the Intereſt payable thereon, ſigned by the ſaid Commiſſioners; which Note and Certificate ſhall be regiſtered in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe: And that the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, and they are hereby enjoined and required, as ſoon as they ſhall receive a ſufficient Sum of Money of and from the ſaid Collector, hereby appointed, to pay off and diſcharge the Sum and Sums of Money by them borrowed and received for the Uſes, Intents, and Purpoſes aforeſaid, that they ſhall forthwith tender, pay off, and diſcharge to the ſaid Lenders their ſeveral and reſpective Sums of Money ſo lent. with the Intereſt thereof, and thereupon take Receipts and Diſcharges for the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Duties ariſing by Virtue of this Act ſhall not be ſufficient to defray the Expences of the ſaid Ship of War, then the Deficiencies thereof ſhall be ſupplied out of the Monies hereafter to be granted to His Majeſty's Uſe for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: And if the ſaid Rates and Duties hereby granted to the King's Uſe, ſhall at the Expiration of this Act amount to a greater Sum than is neceſſary for equipping and maintaining the ſaid Ship of War, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Surplus of all ſuch Monies ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Provincial Treaſurer, to be applied towards ſinking the Sums of Money heretofore granted to His Majeſty's Uſe.

Since our laſt Captain Gardner arrived here from Newry, and the Captains Budden, Lyon, Dailey, Duncan and Grigg, from London, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 11.

Tranſlation of the Extract of a Report from a Hanoverian Officer to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Hoya, Feb. 24.

IN Purſuance of your Orders, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick began to march to Doevern Yeſterday, the 23d, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning. It was Eleven when they arrived there, being obliged to wait for the Huſſars and Dragoons. From thence we marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were ſome Floats of Timber: We found but one, and two or three ſmall Boats, which might ſerve to carry about eight Men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and, beſides, the Intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the Place, and the Diſpoſitions made by the Enemy for its Security, gave us ſome Proſpect of Succeſs.

We then detached 30 Huſſars upon our Left to Haſſel, and Lieutenant Engel, with ten Men from the Van. Lieutenant Luckner paſſed the Weſer with 30 more, in order to cover our Right. The Battalion of Oberg's, and the Squadron of Dragoons, were deſtined to make a feint Attack on the Left-ſide of the Weſer. The three other Battalions were to paſs the River, and enter the back Part of the Town. As we had but one Float, the Paſſage of the Troops over the River took up much Time; and the Wind roſe ſo high, that after one Half of the Brunſwick Guards had paſſed, the other Half was ſeparated by it. Upon this, it was reſolved to leave the reſt on the other Side, viz. one Battalion of Oberg's, the ſecond Battalion of the Brunſwick Guards, the Remainder of the firſt Battalion of that Regiment, and the Heſſian Squadron. Between Four and Five o'Clock we marched with the Regiment of Hauſs, a Part of the firſt Battalion, and a Haubitzer. When we were got upon the Cauſeway, about a Mile and a Half from the Town, through ſome Miſtake, which might have coſt us very dear, our Detachment fired upon four of the Enemy's Dragoons, who were patrolling. This Firing was caught from one to another, and at laſt became general. This unlucky Accident was more than ſufficient to diſcover us, and bring us into the greateſt Diſtreſs. However, a bold Countenance upon the Occaſion became neceſſary; and we marched on with the utmoſt Diligence to the Town. We met, at firſt, with no Oppoſition, and advanced as far as the Bridge. There the Fire grew exceeding ſmart, yet we never gave Ground, tho' we were ſo hard puſhed. But as the whole Detachment could not equally be brought up, the Prince Hereditary formed the Deſign of turning the Enemy; and accordingly marched with that Part of his firſt Battalion that croſſed the River with him; it was neceſſary, for that Purpoſe, to go round the Town, and to paſs through a Garden, and a Houſe, and to attack the Enemy in the Rear. This ſucceeded; and the Bayonet fixed was chiefly uſed on this Occaſion; ſo that it muſt be ſaid, Humanity ſuffered for the Slaughter that then happened. The Enemy abandoned the Bridge; and the Prince joined the Hanoverians again.

The Regiment of Britanny, and ſome Parties of Dragoons, were upon their March, and as we did not find ourſelves abſolutely ſure of keeping our Poſt, the Capitulation hereafter mentioned was granted. The Lorrain Guards are demoliſhed; I cannot yet exactly tell their Loſs, but it is very great. On our Side, Major Kropf is mortally wounded, Capt. Koppelow has a ſlight Wound in his Thigh; there are two Men killed, and 60 wounded.

The Officers, who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, were M. de la Motte, who has acted with great Prudence and Courage; Lieutenant Engle commanded the Attack on the Left-ſide of the River, and did alone, by his well judged Conduct, fix the Enemy's whole Attention, which cannot be ſufficiently commended. Capt. Bourdon, of Hauſs's, behaved extremely well; Meſſieurs Richter, Koppelow the Captain, and his Brother the Lieutenant, as well as Enſign Vitznum, have all behaved as Men of Courage and Honour ought to do.

Capitulation between his moſt Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick Lunebourg, on the one Part, and the Compte de Chabot, Brigadier of the French King's Army, Commander of a Body of Royal Volunteers, and Grand Huntſman of Lorrain and Bar, on the other Part.

I. The Garriſon ſhall go out with all the Honours of War, and the Officers with their Baggage.

II. After the Signing of this preſent Capitulation, the Garriſon ſhall immediately go to whatever Place it may think proper, and no Acts of Hoſtility ſhall be committed on either Side, till it arrives at the Place of its Deſtination. The Detachment of Bignez, of the Regiment of Britanny, which was to come to the Succour of this Place, ſhall alſo be comprehended in the preſent Article.

III. The Count de Chabot gives his Parole of Honour to deliver up all the Cannon, Ammunition, and Proviſions, belonging to the French King, to his moſt Serene Highneſs, by an Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.

IV. All the Priſoners taken during the Action, as well Officers as private Men, ſhall be treated as ſuch; but the Chaplains, Surgeons, and Officers Servants, ſhall be releaſed. In Witneſs whereof, his moſt Serene Highneſs and the Count de Chabot have ſigned the above Capitulation. Done at Hoya, the 23d of February 1758, at Nine o' Clock at Night.

CHABOT.

Extract of a Letter from Oſnabrug, March 1.

"We begin now to be diſtreſſed in a different Manner from what we have hitherto experienced. The French who were in Bremen, finding themſelves, by the taking of Hoya, cut off from all Communication and Subſiſtance, immediately evacuated that Town, and all the Poſts they poſſeſſed on this Side the Weſer. They are all retiring hither, and their Baggage-Waggons are going in all Haſte towards Munſter. We have at preſent but four Battalions of the Regiment of Campagne, one Regiment of Cavalry, and one of Dragoons, but we are ſtill in Expectation, To-Day, of M. de St. Germain with 21 Battalions, and 22 Squadrons. He was Yeſterday at Dam. All of them will be quartered in this Town; thoſe who are at preſent in it, are the firſt of thoſe who fled. I am this Inſtant aſſured, that there is a Body of 16,000 Hanoverians at Baſſum, near Vecht. If this is true, I believe I ſhall ſoon ſee an Action. The French do not know what is become of the Prince of Clermont, and are without Orders. The general Opinion is, that they will attempt to reach Weſel. As they have been obliged to ſet Fire to their Magazines at Diepholtez, at Hoya, and other Places, it is impoſſible for them to ſubſiſt here, this Country being entirely exhauſted of Forage. Notwithſtanding this, they have exacted 250,000 Rations, and have received for Anſwer, that they may take what they can find, it being impoſſible to furniſh them with 10,000 of the Quantity demanded. It is ſhocking to ſee theſe Troops on their March; they have not even a Waggon, the Peaſants are obliged to convey every Thing; the Regiments have only a few Mules to carry their Cantines. I ſaw the Day before Yeſterday about 50 of the Peaſants Waggons, with four Horſes, conducted by Soldiers, the Peaſants having made their Eſcape, and abandoned them. The Country will be ruined if this continues. I took the Liberty to ſpeak to ſome of the French Officers with a great deal of Frankneſs and Sincerity; they themſelves encouraged me to it, by the dreadful Accounts they gave of their Generals and their Conduct. They don't even ſpare the Miniſtry of Verſailles."

Copy of a Letter from Oſnabrug, March 5.

"This is the Sequel to my Letter of the firſt Inſtant, which I finiſhed, in order to meet the Corps commanded by M. de St. Germain, which arrived an Hour after, worn out with Fatigue, by forced Marches, which the Huſſars had obliged them to make, who in all Probability would have harraſſed them much more, had they not found ſuch a Quantity of Baggage, which ſtuck faſt in the miry Roads. The black Huſſars came very opportunely; they have made a very conſiderable Booty, and we hear nothing but the Complaints of many Officers of Rank, who have ſaved nothing but the Shirts upon their Backs. Imagine what Confuſion there is in this Town, where there are 21 Battalions and ſome Squadrons quartered. But that is a Trifle, if not attended by a moſt calamitous Scarcity of Proviſions, which begin to be felt. We had been without Bread for theſe three Days paſt, had we not taken the Precaution to lay in a Store of it, and that is as hard as Stone. The Meat that was ſold five Days ago for five Sols per Pound, now coſts above two Florins. Two Hanoverian Trumpets entered the City Yeſterday. The Inhabitants imagined a Hanoverian Corps was at the Gates, and that they came to ſummon the Commandant to ſurrender, which put them into a terrible Conſternation. They were bringing back ſome Safeguards. The Huſſars have been ſeen about three Leagues from hence; but I don't hear where the different Bodies of the Allies are. The greateſt Part of the French Troops is ſuppoſed to be at Hamelen, but it is uncertain whether this or Minden is to be the Place of Junction; all we know is, that the Baggage goes by Munſter to Weſel, and the Officers ſay, that the Army will take the ſame Route."

Extract of a Letter from the Head-Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, dated Saxenhagen, March 3.

"We continue our Purſuit of the French. General Oberg, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, and General Schulembourg, march with a conſiderable Corps on the other Side the Weſer, and we advance, at an equal Diſtance, on this Side. If Minden is not abandoned, it will probably be attacked To-Morrow. The Prince of Holſtein has one Day's March of us. He has juſt made many more Priſoners; and the Plunder they have taken from the Enemy is very conſiderable. Our Chaſſeurs, that the Duke had left on the Aller, are advanced as far as Hildeſheim, where they have joined the advanced Guard of Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who had his Head-Quarters at Heſſen, the firſt of this Month, and has put a Garriſon into Wolfenbuttle and Gaſlar."

Paris, Feb. 24. Ten Battalions and 25 Squadrons, are recalled from the Count de Clermont's Army, which are to be employed in the ſeveral Camps that are going to be formed in the Kingdom. The French Guards are ordered to St. Omer's, and the Swiſs to Aire. The Officers Equipages are already beginning to ſet off to the reſpective Places of their Deſtination.

St. James's, January 27. His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Governors and Lieutenant Governors of America, viz. George Haldane, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica. Francis Bernard, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of New-Jerſey. Francis Fauquier, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. And Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Cork, Feb. 27. The Troops for America remain ſtill at Cove, waiting the Arrival of the Tranſport Ship that put into Waterford ſome Time ago by Streſs of Weather.

We hear, that unleſs the above Tranſport arrives by Ten o'Clock To-morrow, the York (Convoy) is to take the wanting Tranſport's Compliment of Soldiers on board, and proceed to Sea directly, if the Wind permits.

Belfaſt, Feb. 28. Laſt Saturday arrived in this Bay the Snow Blakeney of Dublin, William Smith, late Commander, from Philadelphia, with 450 Hogſheads of Flaxſeed, and ſome Staves and Pig Iron. In her Paſſage she was taken the 29th of November laſt, by a French Privateer of 10 Carriage Guns, who plundered the Veſſel of what they thought proper, and took Capt. Smith on board the Privateer, with all his Hands, except John M'Kenſie, the Mate, the Carpenter, and three ſmall Boys; and put ten Frenchmen on board the Blakeney to bring her into Port. But on the 11th of December the Mate and Carpenter took their Opportunity, when ſix of the Frenchmen were aloft reefing the Topſails, to retake the Veſſel, which they executed by ſeizing the two Frenchmen on Centry in the Cabbin (where they procured Arms) and afterwards the French Captain on the Quarter-Deck, and the Man at the Helm; which being effected before any of the reſt were got down the Shrouds, they then took theſe one by one, and ſecured them in the Hatchway. Some Time after they ſhipped a Sea, which carried away all their Maſts, except the Stump of the Foretop-maſt; and the 29th of January put into Lewes, where they rigged the Stumps to bring her in here. Seven of the Frenchmen are dead, and the other three are now on board.

LONDON.

March 2. The laſt Letters from Spain leave no Room to doubt that the Court is determined to obſerve a Neutrality.

We hear that the King of Pruſſia aſks 20,000 Britiſh Troops, and 20 Men of War (ſome ſay, either the one, or the other, and others both.)

March 4. Upon the repeated Repreſentations made to M. d'Avrincourt, the French Ambaſſador at Stockholm, by the ruling Party, that the Finances were very low, his Excellency has aſſured them that they ſhall receive conſiderable Remittances forthwith.

Our Land Forces conſiſt of 5141 Horſe in Great-Britain, and 2134 in Ireland. We have of Foot Soldiers in Great-Britain 21,980; in Ireland 14,400; at Gibraltar 7910; and in America 15,710: In all 7275 Horſe, and 60,000 Foot, excluſive of the 13,000 Marines.

The Molly, Nevell, from New-York for Ireland, is loſt on the South-weſt Coaſt of Ireland.

It is certain that the Spaniards have many Ships of War, but two Thirds of them are Worm-eaten, and in Docks: So that if they were ever ſo much inclinable for War, it would take them about 12 Months before they poſſibly could fit out or man a Squadron of any conſiderable Force. The Flota that is next to come from America, is expected to be the largeſt and richeſt that has come for ſome Years paſt to Europe, and that cannot arrive before September or October next. The manning of the Spaniſh Navy depends upon the Arrival of this Flota, as all their beſt Seamen are employed therein, eſpecially in a Time of Peace: For what few Ships they are now fitting out, are only to relieve their Guarda Coſta's, and to ſend two or three to meet and bring home this large Flota.

March 9. The French having reſolved to aſſemble an Army, conſiſting of above 300 Men, near Dunkirk, as we learn by the laſt Mails from Flanders, it has been thought expedient to keep all our Forces at home for our own Defence; but a powerful Fleet is to be ſent up the Baltic, to prevent the Ruſſians and Swedes from ſending any Supplies to their Armies by Sea.

The Irene, Jacobſon, from New-York for London, with Logwood and Prize Indigo, was taken the 12th of December by a Privateer belonging to Louiſbourg; the Captain, and three of the Crew, were carried into Louiſbourg, and the Prize ſent away for France.

Yeſterday, about two in the Afternoon, an Expreſs arrived from Germany, who, we hear, has brought a farther Account of the Progreſs of the Pruſſian and Hanoverian Troops. The French continue flying before them, and have loſt Abundance of Men, Baggage, &c. in their Retreat, beſides what has been already mentioned.

Private Accounts from Hanover highly commend the Moderation and Generoſity of the Duke de Randan, the French Governor of that City. This Nobleman, when he received the Duke de Clermont's Orders to evacuate the Place, called the Magiſtrates before him, and told them, he had in his Poſſeſſion a great Quantity of Corn and Forage, which he had Leiſure ſufficient to deſtroy, rather than let it fall into the Hands of the Troops of the Allies; but as he was ſenſible of the Wants of conſiderable Numbers of poor Inhabitants in Town and Country, he would not be guilty of ſuch Waſte, provided they would promiſe, upon Honour, to diſtribute the ſaid Proviſions and Forage to the Poor, and not let the Hanoverian nor Pruſſian Troops ſeize it: Which Condition being complied with, the Duke de Randan made the French Troops march out in the greateſt Order poſſible, and was the laſt Man of them that ſtaid in the Town, to ſee that they committed no Diſorders.

Some conſiderable Alterations, it is ſaid, will ſoon be made amongſt ſome Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands, it being found, by Experience, that a Man cannot ſerve two Maſters.

We hear Preparations are making for the Embarkation

☞ ACADEMY LOTTERY TICKETS Sold by *D. HALL*, at the *New-Printing-Office*.

of ſome Troops from Germany, among which there is to be a conſiderable Number of Horſe.

March 10. It is believed that the Ruſſians will not act the enſuing Campaign, if we will ſpeak plain and good Engliſh to them. Their Retreat laſt Year was owing to the Neglect of the French in making their promiſed Remittances; and not to any Illneſs of the Czarina, or domeſtic Tumults, as was at that Time given out.

From the Depoſition of a Gentleman, who is now on board Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet, we are aſſured, that in December laſt the Inhabitants of Quebec were reduced to Half a Pound of Bread a Day; and that Horſe-Fleſh was ſerved up at the Intendant's Table: And that nearly the like Scarcity prevailed at the ſame Time at Louiſbourg.

Great Encomiums are given to the extraordinary military Skill of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who, tho' not 25 Years of Age, has given very uncommon Proofs of his Generalſhip; and as he is poſſeſſed of all other Qualifications that can adorn a Prince, we may expect to ſee him a ſecond Hero of Pruſſia.

It is rumoured that a noble Perſonage will ſoon reſume his Employments.

We hear that a Scheme is drawing up to be preſented to the Government, for the ſpeedy diſcharging the Debt of the Navy.

The Hope of Glaſgow, Hutchiſon, which was mentioned to have met with great Damage in a Storm, is ſince arrived at Greenock.

March 11. We hear from Paris, that Marſhal Belleiſle is appointed Secretary of State, with the Department of War. Five large Ships, laden with Proviſions, Ammunition and Stores, have been ſent to Louiſbourg, under the Eſcort of two Men of War. Marſhal Richlieu was, in Appearance, very well received; notwithſtanding which it is reported, that a ſtrict Enquiry will be made into his Conduct; but the Prince de Soubiſe maintains his Credit, and is to command in Bohemia, in Conjunction with Field Marſhal Bathiani.

Yeſterday the Honourable General Yorke ſet out on a Commiſſion of Importance to the King of Pruſſia.

We hear a Regiment of Foot will embark ſome Time this Month to reinforce the Garriſon at Gibraltar.

The French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue, which ſailed the 5th ult. is put back again; and Admiral Oſborne's Squadron, which was forced out of the Gutt of Gibraltar, is returned again, and watching the French Fleet.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Lizard is arrived at Plymouth from off of Breſt, and brings Advice, that eight Ships of the Line are in Breſt Water, ready for Sea.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo dangerouſly ill, that the News of her Death is daily expected.

It is the young Count de Bruhl (Son of the Prime Miniſter) who is ſet out from Warſaw, charged with a Commiſſion to the ſeveral Northern Courts.

The Account of the Conſpiracy againſt the King of Pruſſia, is entirely without Foundation.

We are aſſured, from good Authority, that the Report of Mr. Mitchell, his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Berlin, being recalled, or ill, is intirely without Foundation.

Portſmouth, March 9. On Monday the Court of Enquiry began and ended on board the Royal-George, concerning His Majeſty's Ship Invincible. The Principals examined were the Pilots, who made it appear that it was no Miſconduct in the Maſter, for had the Ship been their own, they ſhould have behaved juſt as he had done, whereupon the Maſter was ſet at Liberty.

March 10. It is expected Sir Edward Hawke will ſail in a Day or two, as all the Pilots for his Squadron are ordered on board, as likewiſe the Mariners.

Goſport, March 9. Some of the Men belonging to the Invincible were tried at a Court-Martial for taking away her Long-Boat, and leaving the Ship in Diſtreſs; but the Court conſidering they had no other Motive than the Preſervation of their Lives, they were acquitted.

HALIFAX, April 22.

Sunday laſt arrived here Captain Boyle, in his Majeſty's Ship Boreas, from a Cruize, and brought in with him a large Dutch Ship of between 6 and 700 Tons, her Cargo is entirely French Property: She had been taken by 4 or 5 New-York Privateers, and ordered into that Port, but was retaken by a French Privateer Brig, who was carrying her into Louiſbourg when Captain Boyle met with and took them both; and the Privateer Brig arrived here laſt Tueſday.

BOSTON, May 8.

Several Fiſhermen are arrived at Marblehead from the Banks, who all agree, That laſt Tueſday was ſe'ennight, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Weather clear, being upon the N. N. W. Part of the Bank Quero, at about 40 Leagues Diſtance from Louiſbourg, they heard the Report of a great Number of Guns, fired very quick and irregular, which was ſo violent as to cauſe their Veſſels to tremble, and laſted about an Hour; ſo that 'tis tho't there has been an Engagement with ſome Ship or Ships of the Enemy: By the Report of the Guns, the Fiſhermen ſuppoſed them to be at ſome Diſtance from Louiſbourg, and nearer towards their Veſſels.

Yeſterday ſe'ennight arrived at Newport, a French-Dutch Sloop of about 70 Tons, taken by the Privateer Brig Prince Frederick of Newport, Capt. Porter, and Sloop Harlequin of New-York; She is laden with Dry-Goods and Swivel Guns, and was bound from Coracoa to Cape-Francois.

Laſt Friday arrived here a Letter of Marque French Prize Ship, of about 400 Tons, 20 Guns, and had 80 Men, taken by the Captains Seymour of New-York, and Sample of this Place: She was homeward bound from Cape-Francois, and is laden with Sugar, Cocoa, Indigo, &c.

We hear from Halifax, that they had Advice from Europe, that the Admiral who commanded the French Fleet at Louiſbourg, while our Ships were in Diſtreſs, is entirely broke and diſcarded, and that Monſ. Montcalm is ſent for home, to anſwer for his Conduct in not doing more againſt us the laſt Year.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Saturday laſt Captain Caldwell arrived here from Liverpool; but laſt from Belfaſt in about ſeven Weeks. Capt. Bradford, late of a Ship belonging to Boſton, came in with Capt Caldwell, and gives us the following Relation: That he ſailed from Piſcataqua the 16th of March laſt, bound for Jamaica, in the Ship Ranger; but on the 22d of the ſame Month, in a violent Gale of Wind, his Veſſel ſprung a Leak, and filled with Water, which obliged him to cut away his Main and Mizen Maſts, when he, with his Crew, 19 in Number, took to the Fore-Top, and remained there till the 9th of April, but were happily relieved by Captain Ogilvy, from Hull, bound to New-York; that they were for ſome Time reduced to half a Pint of Water a Day, and had but four Day's Allowance left when they were taken up; that one Man died in the Top, and four others were ſo emaciated, that they could ſcarcely ſtand; and that on the 24th of April, Captain Bradford and his chief Mate, left Captain Ogilvy, he being ſcarce of Proviſions, and embarked on board Captain Caldwell.

The ſame Day Capt. Bethel came up in 31 Days from Jamaica: He ſailed from thence with the Viper Sloop of War, who on the 18th of April, about ten Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Tiberon, ran a Sloop aſhore, which he imagined came from the Northward, but had been taken by ſome French Privateer; ſhe had a long Quarter-deck, and ſeemed to have Horſes upon Deck.

Off Cape Nichola Capt. Bethel ſpoke with a Schooner from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica; and on the 24th of April, at the Platform, he ſpoke with the Captains Jauncey, Fenton, Dwight and Skinner, all in Privateers of this Port, who acquainted him, that they had a few Days before taken a French Brig of 14 Guns, pretty well loaded with Sugar, Coffee, &c. Captain Bethel ſaw ſeveral Veſſels on the Coaſt.

By the laſt Mail from Albany we learn, That about 12 Days ago, 26 of the Inhabitants at the German Flats, were cut off by a Party of French and Indians; that a Company of Rangers, poſted on the Mohawks-River, came up with the Rear of the Enemy, killed one Indian, and wounded another; the Remainder of the Party eſcaped.

Yeſterday returned here from a Cruize, the Privateer Snow Royal Heſter, Capt. Roome, and brought in with him two French Ships, which he took about thirty Days ago, three Hours after they came out of Cape-Francois, bound for Old France.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, dated April 1. 1758.

"Juſt now a Letter of Marque Ship is arrived from Briſtol, and has brought in a French Ship with 1200 Barrels of Flour, bound to Louiſbourg. She ſailed from Rochfort the Tenth of March, with ſeveral others, under Convoy of nine Men of War, three of which being of the Line, put into Port again, the other ſix being ſmaller Veſſels, ſuppoſed Frigates, proceeded the Voyage."

By a Letter from William Finney, late Lieutenant of the Dogger Privateer Decoy, Captain Knights, of this Port, dated the 22d of February, at Briſtol, we learn, That the ſaid Privateer was taken the ſecond Day of October laſt, by two French 74 Gun Ships, on the S. W. Side of the Iſland of Anta Coſta; the Dogger ſent into Louiſbourg; but the Crew were carried to Old-France, where Captain Knights died: And that the Privateer Snow Hornet, Captain Spelling, of this Port alſo, was taken in the Latitude of Bermuda, by two Frigates, and carried to Old-France.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 5.

By an Expreſs arrived in Town Yeſterday from Auguſta, we learn that the Enemy Indians are very numerous on the Frontiers, that they have lately taken and burnt two of our Forts, where were ſtationed one of our ranging Companies, 40 of whom were killed and ſcalped, and Lieutenant Dunlop with 19 Men miſſing.

ANNAPOLIS, May 11.

Capt. Cole, on his Paſſage hither from Barbados, took up the Maſter (one Dove) and Crew of a Veſſel, bound into Norfolk from Barbados, and has brought them hither. The Veſſel ſunk in about Two Hours after the People were taken out.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

On Friday laſt arrived here Captain Boyd from Liverpool, who that Day three Weeks ſaw Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet off of Bermuda, all well, conſiſting of ten Ships of the Line, two Frigates, and two Fireſhips.

Our London Veſſels left Spithead the Eleventh of March, in Company with the Carolina Convoy, the Surprize and Penguin Men of War. The ſame Day Admiral Hawke ſailed with eight Sail of the Line, and ſeveral Frigates, and was to be joined by more Capital Ships before he left the Channel; where bound not known, tho' ſome People imagined he was going to block up Breſt, as it was generally believed in England, that no Fleet, of any Conſequence, had then ſailed for North-America.

Captain Smith, in the True Briton, left Briſtol for this Place the Fifth of March.

Captain Hardie, from Barbados, on the Third Inſtant, ſpoke with a Veſſel, from Whitehaven for Virginia, the Captain of which told him, the Day before he ſaw a Ship and Snow, and that all of a ſudden the latter went to the Bottom.

Captain Bowes, from Montſerrat, adviſes, they had a Report there, that a Ship from North-America, diſmaſted, was carried into Martineco.

The Ship Ellis, Capt. Sommerville, from Maryland for London, was taken on her Paſſage, and ranſomed for Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

The Polly, Dunn, from this Port, is arrived at Barbados; as is the Friendſhip, Cochran, at Antigua.

In a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, dated the 28th ult. there is the following remarkable Paragraph from an eminent Merchant in Briſtol to his Correſpondent there, dated the Sixth of March, viz.

"It may be of Uſe to you to know that our Admiralty Courts, of London and Dublin, condemn all Ships and Cargoes, in general, that come directly from the French Plantations in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, or America, agreeable to a Reſolution, which has been notified to the States General."

We learn from Halifax, that our Cruizers have lately ſent in there four Prizes, one of which a Letter of Marque, from Breſt for Louiſbourg, with Packets for the Governor, and Proviſion for the Garriſon. That a 50 Gun French Ship of War had attempted ſeveral Times to get into Louiſbourg, but was prevented by the Ice, and had been chaced by Captain Rous, and others of our Ships, but they could not come up with her: And that ſome of the French Priſoners informed, that this Ship had a great Sum of Money on board, for the Payment of the Troops.

We hear from Fort Littleton, that a Party of 12 Cherokee Indians, who had been on a Scout, are come in there, and have brought with them four Scalps. They fell in with a large Party of Enemy Indians, and killed and ſcalped eight of them, but were ſo cloſely purſued, that they loſt four of the Scalps in their Way to the Fort.

By a Letter from Wincheſter, dated the 12th Inſtant, there is Advice that the Virginia Troops are compleat, and on their March to that Place.

From New-York we have Advice, that on Sunday laſt arrived there a Ship in ſix Weeks Paſſage from Waterford, the Captain of which ſays, he read a Paragraph of a Letter from an eminent Merchant in Dublin to another in Waterford, mentioning, That a French Fleet, conſiſting of nine Sail of the Line, and Frigates, from Breſt, endeavoured to paſs the Streights of Gibraltar; but that Admiral Oſborne fell in with them, and took three Ships of the Line, and a Frigate, and carried them into Gibraltar. What became of the reſt of the Fleet he does not know.

* * THOSE who incline to become Adventurers in the Academy Lottery, are deſired to be ſpeedy in purchaſing, as but a few Tickets remain unſold. The Drawing will begin punctually on Monday, the 29th Inſtant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, from Barbados.
Schooner Dolphin, Edward Spence, from Jamaica.
Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardner, from Newry.
Schooner Two Brothers, Francis Rodgers, from N. York.
Brig Betty, David Boyd, from Liverpool.
Ship Union Jonathan Crathorn, from Liſbon.
Ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden, from London.
Ship Richard and William, Thomas Dailey, from Ditto
Brig Kingſton, Peter Grigg, from Ditto.
Snow Chippenham, Charles Lyon, from Ditto.
Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, from Ditto.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, from New-York.
Schooner Edinburgh, Robert Shaw, from Bermuda.
Sloop Harlequin, Alexander Magee, from Jamaica.
Sloop John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, from Barbados.
Ship Anna, Robert Hardie, from Ditto.
Sloop Margaret, Hugh Bowes, from Montſerrat.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1758.

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, under the Court houſe, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt Inſtant, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, A Parcel of Deerſkins, in Lots of about One Hundred Pounds each, and ſome Furs.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN WALLACE,

At his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc. 6 W.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN and Company,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Arch-ſtreet.

A NEAT Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, late Mr. Alexander Huſton's, between the Engliſh Church and the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A GREAT Variety of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN and *PETER WIKOFF,*

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet,

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1758.

STOPPED in the Hands of James Whitehead, Keeper of the Workhouſe, four Pair of Mens Thread Stockings, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. Any Perſon laying Claim to them, may have them again, proving their Property, and paying Charges.

JAMES WHITEHEAD.

Juſt imported in the Ship Richard and William, Captain Dailey, from London, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

(For ready Money or ſhort Credit) at his Houſe, almoſt oppoſite the Ferry-Houſe, in Water-ſtreet near Arch-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS SMITH,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, and next Door to the Ferry,

AN Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported from London, in the Chippenham, Captain Lyon, and to be ſold by

HENRYX *and* WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. William Henry

A Large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; with Scythes, Sickles, Shot, Lead and Gunpowder, Sun Raiſins, Pepper, Tea, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN and *PETER CHEVALIRR,*

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the next Door above the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

A Neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Eſtate of Ann Dawſon, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring their Accounts, to be ſettled and paid by

JAMES WHITE, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, May 18th, 1758.

On Wedneſday, the 24th Inſtant, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Dawſon, in Strawberry-Alley, will be ſold by publick Vendue, the Shop-Goods, Houſhold Furniture, and wearing Apparel of ſaid Deceaſed.

Sundry Dye-ſtuffs and European Goods, lately imported, and to be ſold near the Brawbridge, very cheap, by ſaid White, who gives ready Money for clean Linen Rags, has Willcox's beſt glaz'd Preſs and Bonnet Papers to ſell, and ſundry Shop-Goods, as uſual.

Just imported from London, in the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, and the Chippenham, Capt. Lyon, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his ſtore, the next door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broad-cloths, rattinets and ſhaloons, blue and green low priced broadcloths, German ſerges, camblets, duroys, tammies, durants, ſtarrets, croſs-bar ſtuffs, black crape and alopeen, mens and womens thread hoſe, buckrams, princes linen, dowlas and Iriſh linens, cotton hollands, thick-ſets, white and coloured jeans, flowered and corded dimity, muſlins, calicoes and chintz, cambricks and lawns, white and coloured threads, bobbins and tapes, ribbons and ferrits, ſewing ſilk, mohair and buttons, writing paper, ſealing wax and wafers, mens white and coloured gloves, womens white and coloured gloves and mittens, ivory table knives and forks, buck and bone ditto, piſtol cap knives, penknives, ſciſſars and ſheep ſhears, ivory and horn combs, playing cards, pins and needles, metal buttons, an aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion ſhoe and knee buckles, with a variety of other goods in the ſaddlery, cutlary and haberdaſhery way, too tedious to mention. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Myrtilla, Richard Budden maſter, and to be ſold by

JOHN GIBSON,

At his ſtore, on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff,

BEſt ſprig linen, ticklinburgs, 7 eights and yard wide garlix, brown buckrams, white ditto, ſingle ſileſias, piſtol lawns, German whited long lawn, Holland ditto, curdled Ruſſia, white heſſins, yard wide and 9 eights Ruſſia ſheeting, 9 qr. and 10 qr. bedticks, clouting diaper, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, printed calicoes, cotton ditto, full chints, linen ditto, Dutch pin work, ſileſia clear lawn, yard wide tanjebs, 6 qr. wide coſſaes, 3 qr. 7 eights, 4 qr. yard and 3 eights, and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, cotton hoilands, white jeans, cambricks, lungee romals, bandanoes bordered and plain, Perſian black taffeties, China ditto, ſky coloured ditto, demy chints, baſſtaes, cotton romals, caſtor and beſt beaver hats, mens welted white lamb gloves, Holland ditto, womens whited ditto and mitts, ſilk ditto, cotton and ſilk laces, gartering, coloured thread, pins, Whitechapel needles, death head ſcarff buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt ditto, mohair ditto, ſhirt ditto, whalebone jocky whips, ferrets, dandrif and horn combs, narrow and broad pretties, Holland tapes, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and mace, cherriderries, cloth, light and crow coloured baladine ſilk, fans, bombazeen, black peeling and ſattin, cloth and white tammies, durants, cloth and blue ſhaloons, fine camblets, cloth, blue, green and black ſalimancoes, double damaſks, corded poplins, black velvet, grazets, mens, womens and boys worſted and thread hoſe, thread and cotton ditto, green velvet ſhapes, ſcarlet ditto, blue and ſcarlet cloth, G B wool cards, neſts of trunks, paper, pepper, 8 to 12 inch ſtock locks, gimblets, teakettles, 8, 10 and 20 d. nails, beſt ſteel, gooſe, pidgeon and ſwan-ſhot, gunpowder, Iriſh linens, &c. &c. Tbc.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1758.

Deſerted from Captain Joſeph Ellis's Company, in the New-Jerſey Regiment, on the 30th of April laſt, a certain William Allen, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, brown Hair, has a Hair Mole on one of his Cheeks, and is a Weſt Country Man: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Coat, and Buckſkin Breeches. Likewiſe deſerted from the ſaid Company, on the 11th Inſtant, a certain John Hanna, an Iriſhman, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, has buſhy Hair, large Noſe, and thick Lips, and had on the Jerſey Regimentals. Whoever takes up the ſaid Deſerters, or either of them, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had to join the ſaid Company by the 30th Inſtant, ſhall have Six Pounds Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

⊕ JOSEPH ELLIS, Captain.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Snow

YOUNG SAMUEL,

JOHN SOUTHY Maſter,

A prime Sailer, lying at Penroſe's Wharff. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Maſter.

N. B. To be ſold by Kearny and Gilbert, a Parcel of choice Gold Coaſt and Windward Slaves, Men, Boys and Girls; alſo Rum, Sugar, Cannon, Ship Muſkets, Swivel Guns, Shot and Cordage.

Woodberry, May 18, 1758.

AS Sarah Whitall, Wife of John Whitall, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, taken Goods of great Value, and run him in Debt, to his great Damage; theſe are to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, for he will not pay any Debts contracted by her after this Date. JOHN WHITALL. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A Choice Tract or Parcel of Woodland, ſituate in Charles-Town, Cheſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, adjoining the Land of Llewellin Davis, Thomas Davis, David Griffith, Thomas Howell, and John Humphreys, containing 175 Acres, with a fine Stream running through the ſame. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have a reaſonable Time for Payment of moſt of the Purchaſe Money, giving good Security, and paying Intereſt. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Kingſeſs Townſhip, Philadelphia County.

✽ *PETER ELLIOT.*

Mount Holly, May 5, 1758.

ALl Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of George Windſor, late of Mount Holly Innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts by the firſt Day of July next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by me

✽ *DANIEL JONES, junior, Adminiſtrator.*

JOHN CARE,

Saddle-tree Maker, and Shopkeeper,

IS removed from Strawberry Alley, to the Sign of the Saddle-tree, nearly oppoſite to the One Tun Tavern, in Cheſnut-ſtreet; where he continues making Saddle-trees, of all Sorts; and keeps a Shop, with a neat Aſſortment of Goods, and hopes for the Cuſtom of his Friends as uſual. Thoſe that are pleaſed to deal with him, may depend on being ſerved at the loweſt Rates. ¶

ANY PERSON,

WHO has a Pair of handſome young Horſes, that are well matched, trot well, and are fit for a Carriage, may hear of a Purchaſer at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Tbcf.

WHereas the Partnerſhip lately ſubſiſting between Huſſey and Fitzgerald, of this City, Taylors, is expired, this is therefore to inform the Publick, that William Fitzgerald ſtill reſides in the ſame Houſe, next Door to Abraham Taylor, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, and continues to carry on the Taylors Buſineſs, and requeſts the Favour of the former Employers to continue their Kindneſs to him, which they may depend ſhall be performed with the utmoſt Fidelity and Diſpatch, by their moſt obedient Servant, ☉ 3 Mo. WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Juſt imported from Glaſgow, in the ſhip Royal Widow, William Cunningham, maſter, and to be ſold by

JAMES M'GROUGAR,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, next door to Capt. John Philips,

SCOTS and Iriſh linens, Edinburghs, brown twilled ſheeting, checks and check hollands, ſtriped ditto, ticks for beds, check handkerchiefs, plain and figured bordered handkerchiefs, plain lawns, check gauze ditto, ſpotted ditto, ſtriped ditto, ſprigg'd ditto, ſpotted purl lawns, ſprigg'd ditto, plain gauze ditto, horn and ivory combs, worſted caps, womens white lamb mittens and gloves, black bruiſed ditto, tann'd ditto, cloth coloured ditto, womens black worſted mittens, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, ſhirt buttons, ſilk alamode, ſilk gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk purſes, ferrit, plain and figured ribbons, ſilk laces, chip hats, Leghorn ditto, ſilk ſeam caps fringed, ditto laced, velvet fringed ditto, ditto laced, ſilk handkerchiefs, needles and pins, writing-paper, buckram, tartans and camblets, India jeans, ſuperfine dy'd pillows, fine thickſets dy'd gowns and bunts, pladings, nuns white thread, ozenbrigs ditto, coloured ditto, white ſtitching ditto, ſtocking breeches, hatters paper, ink-powder, cut, cue and bag wigs, ſhoes, ſingle and double channel pumps, womens calimancoe ſhoes, ditto calf, ditto pumps, ſhoe boots, ſingle and double channel ditto, muſkets, ſilvered coat and veſt buttons, mother of pearl veſt ditto, ſpurs, ſteel draw boxes, gimblets and rings, ſleeve buttons, box ſmoothing-irons, knives and ſciſſars, ſhoe-buckles and razors, table-knives, bibles, Scots ſnuff in bottles, and blue bonnets.

Maryland, April 6, 1758.

For Current Money, or good Bills of Exchange,

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Monday, the 12th of June, and Week following, at Onion's Iron-works, on Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, Horſes, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valuable Number of choice Negroes, a Parcel of choice Salt, and ſundries, too tedious to mention here. Alſo to be Lett, the Term of three Years, to enter upon and commence from the firſt Day of November next, and then enſuing, the ſaid Iron-works; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Griſt-mill, and Saw-mill, all ſituated within the Bounds of 350 Yards, and ſufficiently ſupplied with Water at all times. In the Forges are three Fineries, and one Chaffrey, and a Store for Bar Iron. The Tide in the River Gunpowder makes to the Furnace Door; all which, with the Dwelling houſes, Out-houſes, Lands, Paſture-grounds, Meadows, Orchards, Mine-banks, and all Appurtenances belonging, will be lett on reaſonable Terms; for which apply to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

All Perſons indebted to me, whether by Bond, Bill, ſimple Contract, or Specialty, of whatſoever Kind, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment. JOSEPH SMITH. ⊕

Philadelphia, January 19, 1758.

WHereas, by a former Advertiſement in the publick Papers, there was a Requeſt made by Huſſey and Fitzgerald, Taylors (their Partnerſhip being expired) that all Perſons indebted to them ſhould make Payment to either of them; and thoſe who had any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip ſhould bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted by ſaid Huſſey and Fitzgerald: Now theſe are to give Notice to all Perſons anywiſe concerned, that the ſaid William Huſſey has fully ſatisfied ſaid Fitzgerald for all his Right in the ſaid Partnerſhip; therefore all Perſons indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to make Payment to William Huſſey; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted and paid by ſaid Huſſey; who is removed from the Houſe next to Abraham Taylor's, Eſq; in Front ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, to the Houſe at the Sign of the Hand-and-Shears, next to Mr. John Wood's, Clock and Watch-maker, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, where he continues to follow the Buſineſs as uſual, and requeſts the Favour of his former Acquaintance to continue their Friendſhip, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, WILLIAM HUSSEY. Tbc. 3 Mo.

April 12, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, on the 29th of March laſt, a Convict Servant Man, named Abraham Rogers, aged about 30 Years, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born in the Weſt of England, bred a Collier, wears his own ſhort brown Hair, has a Down look: Had on, when he went away, a Felt Hat, a ſtriped Linſey Jacket, a ſtriped Holland Ditto, and a coarſe Cloth Ditto, without Sleeves, with ſome Metal and Leather Buttons, brown Country Linen Shirt, light coloured Cloth Breeches, with large Metal Buttons, brown Stockings, and old Shoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Currency Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JAMES REPPETH. ¶

STRAYED away from the Plantation of John Ware, near John Strickland's Tavern, in Bucks County, on the 21ſt of November, 1757, a bright bay Mare, ſhod before, her Mane trimmed, paces well, and has a ſmall Star in her Forehead. Whoever delivers ſaid Mare to ſaid John Ware, or to Michael Buffin, in Mansfield Townſhip, Burlington County, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN WARE, or MICHAEL BUFFIN. ¶

Philadelphia, May 4, 1758.

STOLEN from Charles Norris, on the 22d of laſt Month, about five o' Clock in the Afternoon, a chaſed Silver Milk Ewer (or Cream Pot) with the London Tower Stamp, initial Letters of the Maker's Name D W, and the Weight five Ounces, two Pennyweight, engraven on the Bottom. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Piece of Plate, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by the Subſcriber. All Silverſmiths are deſired to ſtop the ſaid Pot, if offered for Sale, &c.

CHARLES NORRIS.

To be Sold or Lett, for a Term of Years,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing 200 Acres, with a new Saw-mill thereon, a good Log-houſe, with two Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, and Out-houſes, ſome Meadow made, and more may be made, lying in New-Caſtle County, near Black Bird Bridge. For Terms, enquire of the Subſcriber, living near the Trap, in ſaid County.

¶ JOHN VANDIKE.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his houſe in Front-ſtreet, next door to Benjamin Chew, Eſq; near the Drawbridge,

A LARGE aſſortment of fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine ſcarlet, green, blue, black, and cloth coloured broadcloths, coatings, bearſkins, kerſeys, plains, halfthicks, foreſt-cloths, red and white flannels, white ſwanſkin, green rugs, ſuperfine rattinets, London and Briſtol ſhaloons, double and ſingle boiled camblets, camblettees, hairbines, double and ſingle flowered worſted damaſks, worſted ſattins, black ruſſels, green, blue, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, durants, tammies, florets and ſtarrets, ſhaded duroys, plain and corded poplins, Venetian ditto, cloth coloured and changeable grazets, meſſinets, and dreſdanets, croſs-bar ſtuffs, double and ſingle alopeens, bombazeens, hatband crape, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and worſted ſaggathies, ſilk and hair grograms, crimſon, blue and green harrateens, men and womens ſilk, cotton and worſted hoſe, hat linings and trimmings, fine and coarſe writing-paper, ink-powder, ſealing-wax and wafers, beſt Engliſh and Dutch quills, anchor ſprig and double ſprig linen, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bedticks, white and brown buckrams, yd. wd. and 7 8ths garlix, clouting diapers, double and ſingle ſileſias, piſtol lawns, cotton hollands, cotton counterpains, dyed pillows, thickſets, fuſtians, yd. wd. 6 qr. and 7-8ths cotton and and linen checks, ſtriped hollands, nankeens, ſilk knit breeches, plain and flowered demities, white jeans, German whited long lawns, damaſk tablecloths and napkins, gulix, Iriſh and nuns hollands, Holland, Iriſh, Ruſſia and brown ſheeting, Iriſh dowlas, tandems, princes and Iriſh linens, Scots check handkerchiefs, cherriderries, ſtriped ginghams, camblicks and lawns in pieces and patches, white ſannoes, yd. wd. and 6 qr. tanjebs and coſſee muſlins, a variety of India and Engliſh chints and calicoes, light marble and dark ground cottons, cotton chints furniture for beds, dark and china blue calicoes for ditto, cotton and lungee ſilk romals, flowered and ſpotted bandanoes, Dutch pin-work handkerchiefs, ſtriped ſilk perſians and taffeties, white ſarſnet, moreen, baſaties, white and black paduaſoy ribbons, light and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilks, three corded white ſadlers ſtitching ſilk, nonſopretties, fine white Scots and cloth coloured threads, crimſon, black and cloth coloured velvets, neweſt faſhion velvet ſhapes flowered, galoons, wide and narrow worſted qualities, 4d and 6d ferrits, cotton and ſilk laces, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, Dunford's pins, ivory dandriff combs, green and blue ſilk bed lace, bone and brown ſtick fans, flat mould ſcarf buttons, fine Bath limb gloves and mittens, black glazed ditto, black muffatees, ſhammy gloves and mittens, womens brocaded and damaſk ſhoes, bobbins, filleting, holland and diaper tapes, ſtriped Mancheſter tapes, double and ſingle ſilk, cotton and worſted caps, fine whalebone jockey and ſwitch whips, paints on glaſs, Philadelphia pattern coat and veſt braſs buttons, diſh metal ditto, buffaloe and buck handle butchers and piſtol cap knives, buck handle table knives and forks, buck ſeal end penknives, large ſtag cuttoes, Barlow's penknives, G B wool cards, ſwan, gooſe, duck and pidgeon ſhot, London ſteel A C No. 3, white and red lead, lethrage, magnes, Weſton's ſnuff, fineſt hyſon tea in cannifters, bohea tea, coffee, pepper, piemento or alſpice, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, &c. &c.

JOSEPH JOB,

At the Stocking Manufactory, in Dr. Roan's Houſe, on Society-Hill,

GIVES Ready Money for clean Wool, and fine Stocking Yarn. The ſaid Job has by him a large Quantity of well made Stockings of all Sorts, particularly brown, blue and white Thread for Men; ſtrong white Cotton and Thread for Women and Girls; Hemp Ditto for Men and Boys; and coarſe cheap Stockings for Servants. ⊕

Lancaſter, March 22. 1758.

THIS Day was committed to this Goal, a Servant Boy, named John M'Cord, about 15 Years of Age, has no Clothes but a coarſe Shirt, Woollen Jacket, and white Cloth Breeches; ſays he belongs to Richard Roy, in Little-Britain. Alſo a Servant Girl, named Molly Moffet, who ſays ſhe ran away from Samuel Allen, in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, has on a Linſey Bedgown, a brown ſtriped Linſey Petticoat, coarſe Ozenbrigs Shift, and coarſe Check Apron; ſhe is ſhort and fair. If their Maſters come and pay Charges, they may have them again; otherwiſe they will be ſold out for their Fees, in five Weeks from this Date, by

¶ *DANIEL DARBY Goaler.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in Halifax County, Virginia, on the Firſt of February laſt, a likely Molattoe Fellow, named Will; he is well ſet and ſtrong, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh, underſtands ſomething of the Carpenter's Trade, is a good Sawyer, 36 or 37 Years of Age. Whoever takes up ſaid Molattoe, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter, now living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter County, may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JAMES HUNT.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed away by a white Man, who was heard to make him Propoſals of Freedom, and to carry him where his Maſter ſhould never hear of him again, if he would ſerve him twelve Months. §

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, a Tract of Land, containing 600 Acres, ſituate in Lancaſter County, about 25 Miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, and within 12 Miles of navigable Water, on Saſquehanna. There is on ſaid Plantation a good Stone-houſe, two Stories high, a Barn, two Stables, a Malt-houſe and Still Houſe, one Still holds upwards of 100 Gallons, a Copper about 60, with all other Conveniencies for diſtilling; alſo a young bearing Orchard, about 20 Acres of Meadow, moſt of it producing Clover and Timothy, and a large Stream of Water, that overflows it as often as neceſſary. The Houſe is a licenſed Tavern, and a very publick Place on the great Road, leading from Lancaſter to Annapolis, Charles-Town, &c. another croſſes at ſaid Houſe from York-Town to Chriſtiana, &c. Alſo about half a Mile from ſaid Houſe, upon ſaid Tract, a good Merchant Mill, a Stone-Houſe, two Stories high, 50 Feet by 32, two Pair of Stones, double gear'd, an Over Shot and good boulting Cloths, that goes and hoiſts by Water, and compleat for Merchant and Country Work, a conſtant Stream, and well ſituate for Buſineſs: Alſo a Dwelling-houſe and Stable, about 30 Acres of good Bottom Meadow, moſt bearing Engliſh Graſs, well ditch'd and fenced, and planted with Privy. Likewiſe on ſaid Tract, another Dwelling-houſe, that the Subſcriber lives in, with other Office-Houſes, a young bearing Orchard, and about 40 Acres of Wheat and Rye in the Ground. There is about 200 Acres of cleared Land on ſaid Tract, the Meadow included, above fifty Acres more for making, moſt of the Land freſh, and under good Fence; the Land level, well timber'd, and clear of Stones; Springs in every Field. The Tract will be ſold whole or divided, as the publick Houſe will anſwer for one Part, there will be reaſonable Credit given for one Half of the Purchaſe Money. The Mill and Tavern rents about a Hundred a Year: Alſo a Tract of Land in ſaid County, with a good Stream for a Mill. And a Tract of Land on Pequea; and two Tracts of Land in York County, near York Town; one has an Improvement and young bearing Orchard; likewiſe another Tract of Land in Cumberland County, near Carliſle. JAMES GILLESPIE. ¶

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for February, 1758.

A genuine Narrative of the Sufferings of the Perſons who were confined in the Priſon called the Black Hole, in Fort-William, at Calcutta, in the Kingdom of Bengal, after the Surrender of that Place to the Indians in June 1756, from a Letter of J. Z. Holwell, Eſq; to William Davis, Eſq;

THE ill conduct of Drake, the late governor of Calcutta, who had, among other things, unjuſtly impriſoned a very conſiderable merchant of the country, whoſe name was Omychund, and who was a Gentoo, having drawn the reſentment of the viceroy upon the factory, he marched againſt it in perſon, with a very conſiderable force, and laid ſiege to the fort.

Drake, who had brought on this misfortune, no ſooner ſaw it approach, than he deſerted his ſtation, and left the gentlemen of the factory and the garriſon to ſhift for themſelves. As ſoon as Drake was gone, Mr. Holwell, from whoſe letter this account is taken, took the command upon himſelf, and reſolved to defend the place as long as he could. This voluntary oppoſition of Mr. Holwell incenſed the viceroy againſt him; and ſuppoſing, that he would not have undertaken a work of ſupererogation, attended with ſuch fatigue and danger, upon diſintereſted principles, he made no doubt but that there were very great treaſures in the fort, in which he was deeply concerned as a proprietor; he therefore puſhed on the ſiege with great vigour, and gained poſſeſſion of the fort about 5 o'clock in the evening of the 20th of June, 1756.

The number of men then in the fort was one hundred and forty-five. One Leech, who had ſerved the company as a ſmith, and was the pariſh clerk, made his eſcape thro' a private paſſage, with which very few were acquainted, when the Moors firſt entered the fort; and one hundred and forty-four, being all the reſt, were made priſoners of war. Mr. Holwell was thrice ſent for and examined by the viceroy, before 7 o'clock; the laſt time the viceroy ſat in council, and when he diſmiſſed his priſoner, he repeated the aſſurance that he had before given him, declaring, on the word of a ſoldier, that no harm ſhould come either to him or his people. He ordered, however, that they ſhould be ſecured for that night, and they were immediately committed to the cuſtody of ſome ſubordinate officers called Jemmautdaars.

In order perfectly to underſtand the ſequel of this account, it is neceſſary to deſcribe that part of the fort where the priſon called the black hole is ſituated.

The eaſt windows of the governor's apartment look into a pretty ſpacious court of guard, on the eaſt ſide of which, over againſt the windows, and under the eaſtern curtain of the fort, there is a piazza: at the ſouth end of the piazza there is a flight of ſtairs, that lead up to one of the baſtions of the fort, and at the north end is the parade: within the piazza there are barracks for the ſoldiers, that reach all along the ſide of the ſquare, with a platform reaching the whole length of theſe barracks for the ſoldiers to ſleep on, and they are open towards the piazza, with arches that correſpond to the arches of the piazza. Between theſe arches there is a ſmall parapet wall, which goes from arch to arch the whole length of the barracks, and divides them from the piazza, but they are not divided into ſeparate apartments within. At the ſouthermoſt end of the barracks, and in a line with them, is a room about eighteen feet ſquare, which was uſed as a kind of round-houſe, for confining ſuch of the ſoldiers as had been guilty of any irregularity; this place, which is a continuation of the barracks, is cloſely walled up on the north, eaſt, and ſouth ſides, and is open only on the weſt ſide towards the paſſage; in this ſide there are two windows, ſtrongly ſecured by iron bars, and the dungeon being cloſe and dark, was called the black hole. To the north, without the court of guard, was the armory and laboratory, and to the ſouth, the carpenter's yard, belonging to the factory.

The guard that received charge of the priſoners ordered them all to ſit down under the piazza, and ſoon after one of the ſoldiers ſtripped Mr. Holwell of his waiſtcoat, as he was ſitting without his coat, which the heat of the weather would not permit him to wear. While they were waiting to be farther diſpoſed of as their new maſters ſhould think fit, they diſcovered that the factory was in flames on each ſide of them, the armory and laboratory to the left, and the carpenter's yard to the right. They were alarmed at this unexpected conflagration, and it was the prevailing opinion, that, notwithſtanding the viceroy's promiſe to Mr. Holwell, there was a deſign formed to ſuffocate them between the two fires. At about half an hour after ſeven, this dreadful apprehenſion was confirmed by the appearance of ſeveral people with lighted torches, who ran into all the apartments to the right of them under the eaſtern curtain, as it was ſuppoſed, to ſet them all on fire. But Mr. Holwell, at the requeſt of ſome gentlemen who were near near him, going up to ſee what was really doing, found that the men with torches being ſtrangers to the fort, were only ſeeking a proper place to confine them in till the morning. Soon after he had ſatisfied his friends that their fears of being burnt were groundleſs, he was ſurprized by the appearance of Leech, who eſcaped through the private paſſage. This man having in many inſtances been obliged by Mr. Holwell's kindneſs, determined not to eſcape himſelf without attempting to bring off his benefactor; having returned into the fort at the riſque of his life, he told him, in a few words, that he had provided a boat, and that if he would follow him through the private paſſage by which he had entered, he would enſure his deliverance. Mr. Holwell was moſt ſenſibly affected by this inſtance of heroic generoſity; but the viceroy having aſſured him that the priſoners ſhould ſuffer no perſonal injury, and the gentlemen and garriſon having put themſelves under his protection, he thanked Leech in the beſt terms he could, but told him he did not think himſelf at liberty to deſert his friends, and therefore could not poſſibly accept his offer. To which Leech gallantly replied, that he would then live and die with him; and tho' Mr. Holwell urged him many times to provide for his own ſafety, he perſiſted in his reſolution, and could not be prevailed upon to leave the place.

Very ſoon afterwards, part of the guard that had been drawn up on the parade, with the officers who had been viewing the rooms by torch-light, advanced towards the priſoners, and ordered them to riſe and go into the barracks. This command they obeyed with great chearfulneſs and alacrity, pleaſing themſelves with the hopes of paſſing the night comfortably on the platform; but they were no ſooner within the barracks, than the guard advanced to the inner arches and parapet wall, and, with their muſquets preſented, ordered them into that part which was walled in at the ſouth end, called the black hole. The greater part of the priſoners were utterly unacquainted with the place into which they were about to be driven, and thoſe before being urged on by thoſe behind, upon whom the guard preſſed with clubs and ſcymetars, were born forward, and entered the cell before they knew the horrors of their ſituation, to avoid which, they would have turned upon the guard, and been cut to pieces, as much the leaſt evil of the two.

The number that entered this dreadful place was 146, of which 145, including poor Leech, were men, the other was a lady of the country, the wife of Mr. Carey, an officer in the navy, who declared, with equal tenderneſs and conſtancy, that no circumſtances of diſtreſs or danger ſhould divide her from her huſband.

Theſe unhappy wretches, of whom 69 were Dutch, Engliſh corporals, ſoldiers, Moors, whites, and Portugueze, were all exhauſted by the fatigue and watching which they had ſuffered during the ſiege; many of them were wounded, and the wounds of ſeveral of them were mortal.

Among the firſt that entered was Mr. Holwell, with Mr. Coles and Mr. Scott, who were enſigns in the ſervice; Mr. Holwell took poſſeſſion of the window that was neareſt to the door, and put Mr. Coles and Mr. Scott, who were both wounded, into it. Mr. Bailie of the council, and ſeveral other gentlemen of the factory, were near him; the reſt ruſhed by them into the inner part of the room, and thoſe thought themſelves fortunate who took poſſeſſion of the other window.

It was now about eight o'clock, the night was exceeding cloſe and ſultry, and there being no opening but to the weſt, the air within could neither circulate nor be changed. As ſoon as theſe particulars and the ſize of the room was known, the conſequences were eaſily foreſeen; every one was thrown into an agony of deſpair and terror, and many attempts were made to force the door, but as it opened inwards, and as the priſoners had nothing to work with but their hands, theſe attempts were as fruitleſs as they were violent. Mr. Holwell being at the window was leſs affected by the cloſeneſs of the place, and as long as he could continue there, was in no danger of ſuffocation. His mind was therefore proportionably leſs agitated, and perceiving that the perturbation, reſtleſſneſs, and ſtruggles of the reſt would exhauſt their ſtrength, increaſe their heat, and haſten their deſtruction, he conjured them, in a ſhort but earneſt addreſs, to keep both their minds and bodies as quiet as poſſible, as the only chance they had of ſurviving till the morning ſhould give them liberty and air. This addreſs produced a ſhort interval of peace and ſilence, which, however, was interrupted by the groans and complaints of the wounded, ſome of whom were even then in the agonies of death.

At this time Mr. Holwell looking through the grate of the window into the piazza, ſaw one of the Jemmautdaars, in whoſe countenance he thought he diſcovered ſome traces of compaſſion. This man he called to him, and repreſenting the miſery of himſelf and his fellow priſoners, and the frightful conſequences that would inevitably follow their continuing in that room all night; he then earneſtly entreated, that he would endeavour to get them ſeparated, by putting half of them in ſome other place; and to quicken his compaſſion by ſelf-intereſt, he told him, that if he could procure the favour that he requeſted, he ſhould in the morning receive a thouſand rupees, which are equal to about 200 l. ſterling. The Jemmautdaar promiſed that he would attempt it, and withdrew, but returned in a few minutes, and ſaid it was impoſſible. Mr. Holwell then thought that he had not offered enough, and therefore promiſed him two thouſand rupees. Upon this he withdrew again, but ſoon returned a ſecond time, and with great appearance of compaſſion ſaid, it could not poſſibly be done without an order from the viceroy, who was then aſleep, and that nobody dared to awake him. It is, however, difficult to conceive how this could be true, if, as Mr. Holwell ſuppoſes, the viceroy's orders were general, to keep the priſoners ſafely till the morning, and that the finding a proper place for the purpoſe was left to the Jemmautdaars, who, after this order was received, ſearched the apartments with torches, and at laſt fixed upon the black hole. But whatever was the impediment, the unhappy priſoners had neither means to know, nor power to remove it. Within ten minutes after they were locked in, every one fell into a moſt profuſe ſweat, which ſoon brought on an intolerable thirſt, that perpetually encreaſed in proportion as the body was drained of its moiſture.

The floor of the place in which they were confined being 18 feet by 18 Feet, contained 324 ſquare feet, which divided by 146, the number of perſons, gives a ſpace of ſomething more than 26 inches and a half by 12 for each perſon, which, reduced to a ſquare, will be near 18 inches by 18 inches. This ſpace, tho' it was ſufficient to hold them without preſſing violently on each other, yet it obliged them to ſtand ſo near together as greatly increaſed their heat; it was therefore propoſed that every one ſhould pull off their clothes, as an expedient to increaſe the ſpace between them. This propoſal was immediately approved, and in a few minutes every man in the aſſembly, except Mr. Holwell, and three others that ſtood at the window with him, were naked. This expedient afforded them a temporary relief, and to improve it every one fanned the air with his hat, in hopes to produce a circulation, and introduce the freſh air from without. Of this exerciſe, however, they were ſoon weary, and their uneaſineſs increaſing, it was propoſed by Mr. Bailie, that every man ſhould ſit down on his hams. This alſo was complied with, and to prevent confuſion, it was agreed that they ſhould all ſit down and riſe together at a ſignal to be given for that purpoſe. After they had ſat till the poſture became too uneaſy to be longer endured, the word was given to riſe; but as each covered much more ground in ſitting than ſtanding, they were ſo cloſely wedged together, that many efforts and conſiderable force was required to put them in motion, and raiſe them again on their feet. It happened alſo, that at this time ſeveral of them were ſo much enfeebled, that not being able immediately to recover their legs, they fell down, and there not being room to leave the ſpace which they covered vacant, they were by a fatal neceſſity inſtantly trampled to death, or ſuffocated. The expedient of ſitting down was, notwithſtanding, many times repeated, and ſome of the number periſhed every time in the ſame manner as at firſt.

Such was the condition of theſe unhappy people before the firſt hour of their confinement was expired. By nine o' clock thirſt had rendered the greater part of the company outrageous; new efforts were made to force the door, and many attempts were made to provoke the guard to fire in upon them, and put an end to their miſery, but without ſucceſs. In a ſhort time, many perſons in the back part of the room were ſeized with a difficulty of breathing, and, what was yet more dreadful, a delirium. The place was filled with incoherent ravings, paſſionate exclamations, and cries of diſtreſs, in the midſt of which the cry of Water, Water, was predominant. This cry being heard by the Jemmautdaar who had been applied to by Mr. Holwell, he ordered ſome ſkins of water to be immediately brought. Till this time Mr. Holwell had remained quietly at the window, where keeping his face between two of the bars, he ſuffered but little pain or inconvenience; but he foreſaw that the bringing water to that window would create a ſtrife and commotion among thoſe that were behind, which would probably haſten their deſtruction; and that then the whole crowd being drawn to preſs with one united effort upon him, would either cruſh him to death, or compel him to abandon his ſituation: he therefore made many attempts to forbid the bringing of water, but the clamour was ſo loud, that he was not regarded. The water appeared, but there was no other way of getting it into the priſon but by pouring it into hats, and then forcing them through the bars of the window. By this method all the people in the place might eaſily have been ſupplied, but the impatience of the crowd, few of whom were now under the government of their reaſon, was ſo great, that tho' Mr. Holwell and the two wounded gentlemen who were in the window with him, brought hats full of water thro' the grate with inceſſant labour, as faſt as they could be filled, yet much the greater part was ſpilt in the conteſt that immediately enſued, and before it reached the lips of any of the competitors, there was not a ſpoonful remaining. As thoſe at the windows were by this means ſtill unſatisfied, thoſe behind, to whom not a drop of water had yet reached, became frantic and furious beyond all conception. Several quitted the other window, and forcing themſelves forward with others from the inner part of the room, threw down and trampled to death many who were before them. They now preſſed ſo hard upon Mr. Holwell and his friends, who received the water from the guard, that the two gentlemen who were wounded, and who, notwithſtanding their condition, had hitherto worked with him, were cruſhed to death, and he himſelf with his utmoſt effort, could ſcarce ſuſtain the weight that preſſed againſt him on every ſide.

This aggravation of their diſtreſs would have been ſoon over, if the water that had been firſt ordered in mercy, had not been continued for ſport. The wretches who had been ordered to bring it by the Jemmautdaar, perceiving the ſtruggle and commotion that it produced, took care to ſupply it in great plenty as faſt as it was waſted, that they might be entertained by ſeeing it fought for; and they held up lights to the bars, that they might loſe no part of their inhuman diverſion. As long as it was brought to the window it was neceſſary for Mr. Holwell to hand it into the priſon, and this labour he continued without reſpite, from 9 o' clock till paſt 11. The place around him was then ſtrewed with his friends, who had been either ſuffocated or preſſed to death in the conflict, and were trampled upon by every corporal and foot ſoldier who had ſtrength enough

to

to force his way to the window, and to whom he was obliged to hand water as they ſtood on the dead bodies of his friends, who had fallen a ſacrifice to their impetuoſity and delirium. [*To be concluded in our next.*]

On Tueſday laſt the Culloden, Captain Hope, arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Londonderry, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

LEGHORN, March 3.

THE Louiſa Ulerica, Oloff Strom, Maſter, is arrived here from Smyrna, which Place he left on the 14th of January, when People daily died of the Plague. This has been confirmed by an Engliſh Veſſel, the Prince Edward, John Steuart, Maſter, who left Smyrna on the 4th of February. His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade, has taken and ſent five French Turkey Ships into this Port. A large Privateer, fitted out by the Chamber of Commerce of Marſeilles, is ſailed from thence; ſhe carries 32 Eighteen Pounders upon one Deck.

Breſt, Feb. 18. A fine Privateer, of 20 Guns, 200 Men, belonging to St Malo, is caſt away at Frehel, within five Leagues of Port, and all the Crew loſt. Never was a Shipwreck attended with more Circumſtances of Horror.

Feb. 22. M. de Beauiſſier's Squadron, which is ready to put to Sea, is to tranſport 1000 Men to Louiſbourg, with all Sorts of Proviſions, and warlike Stores.

Vienna, March 4. The Court has juſt received Advice, by a Courier, that a Corps detached from the Imperial Army had retaken Poſſeſſion of Libau, on the Frontiers of Sileſia, and that of 400 Pruſſians who occupied that Poſt, 150 had been killed or wounded, and 250 made Priſoners.

Cologn, March 15. The general Opinion here is, that the Count de Clermont has acted like a wiſe and prudent General. He has ordered the Duke de Broglio, who commands the Forces that were under the Prince de Soubiſe, to join the grand Army. The Count de St. Germain, with the Corps under his Command, have quitted Oſnabrug with the like View; on the other Hand, Horſes for remounting the Cavalry, Recruits, and Ammunition are daily paſſing forward to join them. Some ſanguine People imagine that they will hazard a Battle rather than repaſs the Weſer; better Judges are of another Opinion; becauſe if the French ſhould be beaten on the other Side of that River, the Conſequence muſt be terrible, if not fatal. A Report prevails, but we dare not warrant the Truth of it, that the Pruſſians have again entered Bohemia, through Voigtland, with a conſiderable Corps of Troops; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty is in full March to attack the Ruſſians, in order to prevent their making an Irruption into his hereditary Countries.

Paris, March 10. The Fleet equipping at Breſt and Rochefort, will be ready to ſail the Beginning of next Month. A Body of Troops will embark on board this Fleet, as well as ſeveral able Engineers, experienced in the Management of Sieges. We do not pretend to know the Deſign of this Expedition; but, according to Appearances, its Object will be confined within the Bounds of Europe.

It is ſaid that the Prince of Clermont, being informed that it was intended to attack him, and knowing himſelf to be ſo much weakened by the Diſperſion of his Troops as not to be a Match for the Enemy, took the wiſeſt Way of retreating towards Weſtphalia; that the Enemy meeting with no Troops to obſtruct them, took Poſſeſſion of moſt of the Places they had abandoned; they uſed ſome of our Regiments very roughly, and ſeized upon our Hoſpitals, where they found many Sick.

Head-Quarters at Hille, March 14.

Minden having ſurrendered this Morning, on Condition that the Garriſon is to be Priſoners of War, Major General Count Kielmanſegge took Poſſeſſion of two Gates with a Battalion of Grenadiers. The French Garriſon conſiſts of 8 Battalions of Foot, 8 Squadrons of Horſe, and a Detachment of Huſſars, conſiſting of 1 Lieutenant General, 2 Brigadiers General, making 3516 Officers and private Men.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 21.

"By Letters from Hanover of the 17th Inſtant we are informed, that the French Garriſon, made Priſoners of War at Minden, went from thence the Day before, and were afterwards diſperſed in ſeveral Places. Beſides 67 Pieces of Cannon of different Sizes, a conſiderable Magazine was likewiſe found in that Town, and, it is ſaid, a Military Cheſt. The Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle's own Regiment was to remain there in Garriſon. The French Garriſon at Hamelen then conſiſted of no more than three Battalions; but it was thought the Enemy were about to evacuate that Town as well as Munden, the only Places that remained in their Poſſeſſion of the whole Electorate.

"Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters were ſtill at Hille, on the 16th Inſtant; but his Highneſs was to move the next Day, in order to proceed to Herford, from whence the French had retired; and his March was afterwards to be directed towards Lipſtadt. The Number of French taken Priſoners within theſe three Weeks paſt is made to amount to 9000 Men.

"Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that the News of the Surrender of Schweidnitz was expected there every Moment; the laſt Advices from Sileſia having mentioned, that the Place was battered in the briſkeſt Manner from ſeven different Batteries."

Hamburgh, March 7. Our Merchants have received the agreeable News that the French King has ordered the Commandant of Weſel to reſtore the Tons of Money taken at Oſnabrug to the right Owners thereof.

Vienna, March 7. The Count de Torre Palma, his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter at this Court, has made a Declaration, in the Name of the King his Maſter, that he will employ all his Forces by Sea and Land, for the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace in Europe.

Paderborn, March 11. The French Camp in the Neighbourhood of Hamelen, is a very advantageous one. They have the Town of Hamelen on their Left, a deep Moraſs on their Right, and their Front is protected by narrow Paſſes, well furniſhed with Artillery. They have five Bridges on the Weſer, as well as ſeveral Redoubts well ſtored with Artillery, the greateſt Part of which were brought from Brunſwick and Wolfenbuttle.

Frankfort, March 15. The Duke de Broglio has levied 200,000 Rix-Dollars in the Country of Heſſe, out of which he is withdrawing his Forces, in order to join the Army of the Count de Clermont. There ſeems to be an End of the Scheme of ſending a French Army into Bohemia, where Ruſſians, in the Pay of the Crown of France, are to act in their Stead.

Paris, March 11. Marſhal Belleiſle labours moſt aſſiduouſly, and devotes his whole Attention to the vaſt Department which the King has committed to his Care. He has diſpatched divers Orders to our Generals in Germany, whither he had ſent all the choice Militia, and a Number of Phyſicians, Surgeons, &c. and all Kinds of Aſſiſtance for the Sick in the Hoſpitals. M. de Riverſon, Brigadier in the King's Armies, who directed the Siege of Schweidnitz, is juſt ſet out Poſt for the Army; from whence we every Moment expect ſome important News. All the unneceſſary Baggage has been ſent off, the Count de Clermont himſelf ſetting the Example.

Hanover, March 21. Munden, near Caſſel, is now the only Place in this Electorate remaining in the Poſſeſſion of the French; but it is hoped that Prince Henry's Army will ſoon oblige them to leave that Place, as well as the whole Heſſian Country.

Leghorn, Feb. 20. We are juſt now informed, by a Veſſel arrived from Gibraltar, that the Defiance Privateer, Capt. Dyer, and Antelope, Capt. Riddle, had ſent in there a French Cruizer of 36 Guns.

Vienna, March 8. We have Advice that a freſh Body of Ruſſian Troops has entered Lithuania.

Ratiſbon, March 9. According to Liſts handed about at Vienna, they are to have 120,000 Men in the Field this Campaign, in Bohemia, Luſatia, &c. which will be divided into three Armies.

Paris, March 17. There was never known ſo general a Diſſatisfaction as reigns here at preſent. Court Martials are not frequent in this Country, but there are two Officers of great Rank under Arreſt, whoſe Conduct it is neceſſary ſhould be examined into. One of our Farmers General has made a Slip in his Credit, ſome ſay for eight, others for ten Millions. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador is actually on the Point of ſetting out for Madrid. The King has declared two Marſhals of France, the Count de Berclini, and the Marquis de Conflans.

Plymouth, March 24. There are ſeveral Letters here from the Weſt, which ſay that Admirals Oſborne and Saunders have taken the Foudroyant, l'Oriflamme, and Leopard, three large French Ships, likewiſe the Roſe, and another Frigate.

LONDON.

March 21. Sunday Night about ten o' Clock, died at his Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, of a Mortification in his Bowels, the moſt Rev. His Grace Matthew Hutton, D. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The Hazard Privateer of Bayonne, of 10 Guns and 70 Men, is taken and ſent into Plymouth, by the Britannia, Captain Dobſon.

It is reported that the Volunteer Privateer, Capt. Kent, has taken a large French Ship bound to Louiſbourg, laden with Stores, and ſent her into Ferrol.

The Dutch are in great Confuſion at the Approach of the retiring French Troops towards their Territories, as they are not ſure they won't be followed by their Purſuers, and ſo make the Country a Scene of War. However it may be, we are told for certain, that they have already given Orders for fitting ſome Men of War ready for the Sea.

We hear ſome Letters are arrived which mention Overtures being made by a certain Court towards Peace, which is ſtrongly reported at the Hague.

March 23. The following news came by the Groyne mail, which arrived yeſterday at the Poſt-office, and is ſaid to have been received there in a letter from Mr. Du Coſne, ſecretary to the embaſſy at Madrid, to Joſ. Jordan, Eſq; our conſul at the Groyne, dated March 8, 1758; the ſubſtance of which is as follows:

"By letters from Carthagena, I find admiral Oſborne has fallen in with three French men of war of the line, and two frigates; part of the engagement between theſe two laſt and two of the Engliſh frigates was ſeen off the port of Carthagena the 28th of February, between five and ſix in the afternoon. At half paſt ſix they were out of ſight, falling to leeward of the high land; but about nine Mr. Banks (Conſul at Carthagena) ſays the firing ceaſed. And he adds, that he was told by ſome fiſhermen, that they ſaw off the port of Carthagena 12 large men of war with Engliſh colours, but that two of them had white colours under the Engliſh; ſo that Mr Banks makes no doubt but that all the five French men of war are taken, otherwiſe, ſays he, they would have come cloſe in, as they had done before on the 26th before the hard gale, which ſucceeded on the 27th, had blown them to ſea, the weather all day yeſterday, the 28th of February, having been very moderate. Monſ. de la Clue ſent out his long-boats manned and armed, but they returned empty-handed. His ſquadron did not ſtir, and ſtill remains at Carthagena.

"The French ſhips which it is ſuppoſed admiral Oſborne met with, were the reinforcements under M. du Queſne, coming to join M. de la Clue; their names are the Foudroyant of 84 guns, the Orpheus of 74, the Oriflamme of 60, the Pleyade of 30, and the Roſe of 26 guns."

There are ſeveral letters from Spain, which mention that the French fleet under the command of M. de la Clue, was to be eſcorted to a certain latitude by a Squadron of Spaniſh men of war, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Engliſh fleet, which lies waiting for them. ------Should this prove true (which we cannot as yet believe) it would as ſurely bring on a war with Spain, as it did with France, when the French undertook to ſupport the Spaniards in their affair in the Mediterranean, at the time of the admirals Matthews and Leſtock commanding, which brought ſuch diſgrace, and ſo many unfortunate conſequences on the nation.

We learn from Dantzick, that the Ruſſian Army, compoſed of ſixteen Regiments of Infantry, ſix of Cavalry, and 2000 Coſſacks, have entered into Poliſh Pruſſia, and are quartered in all the great Towns; his Poliſh Majeſty having undertaken to make good what they are ſupplied with out of his own Revenues, which, by no Means, ſatisfies the People, who are exceſſively afraid, that, in the Courſe of the Diſpute, their Country may become the Seat of War. There remain about 10,000 Ruſſians in the Brandenbourg Pruſſia; and on the 1ſt of March, the Ruſſian Irregulars began to make Incurſions into Pomerania. The Count de Broglio is gone from Warſaw to Vienna, in order to aſſure the Imperial Miniſters, that France will fulfil, with the ſame Punctuality, her Engagements with both the Empreſſes; and that the King of Poland has laid aſide all Thoughts of a ſeparate Peace.

March 25. Six Men of War of the Line, with nineteen large Tranſports, ſailed from Breſt the 24th paſt, for Louiſbourg, the Day after Admiral Boſcawen left Plymouth. This News came by a Perſon juſt arrived in a Cartel-Ship from France, who ſaw the above Fleet under ſail.

Laſt Night late, an Expreſs arrived from Holland, which was immediately delivered to his Majeſty, who ſeemed greatly pleaſed with the Contents.

There are certain Letters in Town which confirm the Account of the Affair of Admiral Oſborne, but with this Difference, that three large Ships are taken, but the Frigates eſcaped; and alſo, that there were double Compliments of Men on board the Ships taken, which were to fill up the Number wanting on board M. de la Clue's Squadron.

It is reported that Schweidnitz is taken.

A French Privateer, of 18 Guns, is taken by the Tyger Privateer of Briſtol, and carried into the Groyne.

It is poſitively aſſerted that Admiral Broderick will go immediately with twelve ſail of the Line to the Streights, and relieve the Admirals there; but will augment his Fleet with all the Ships that have been ſent there lately; ſo as to have a ſufficient Force able to keep all Things quiet, in Caſe the Spaniards ſhould be prevailed on to take Part in the preſent War.

A conſiderable Quantity of Stores are ordered to be got ready immediately to be ſent to Jamaica, for the better Defence of that Iſland.

We hear that a Detachment of Troops equal to a Regiment will be ſhortly embarked, to reinforce the Garriſon of that Iſland.

March 28. Yeſterday Morning an Expreſs arrived at St. James's from the Hanoverian Reſident at the Hague, which Place he left laſt Thurſday, and, it is ſaid, brings an Account of a general Engagement on the 19th Inſtant between the Hanoverians, Pruſſians, &c. commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and the French Army under the Count de Clermont: The battle is ſaid to have been fought at or near Hervorden; and the Affair was ſo deciſive, that it is thought the French cannot make a Stand again, 'till they get on this Side the Rhine. We don't yet hear how many of the Enemy were killed and made Priſoners, but only know, in general Terms, that the Allies have gained a complete Victory.

There is ſo much Buſineſs before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, that it is thought they will ſit till the latter End of May.

By a Cartel Ship arrived at Dover, we hear that the French acknowledge that Admiral Oſborne had taken a Ship of 84 Guns, all Braſs, and one of 74 Guns; but that a third had made her Eſcape. Theſe Ships were going to join M. de la Clue.

By the ſame Channel it is confirmed, that all the French Privateers are unmanned, as they come into Port, and the Crews ſent immediately for Breſt, to man a Fleet fitting out there.

Letters from Toulon by the laſt Mail ſay, that the Pleyade Man of War, of 36 Guns, one of M. du Queſne's Squadron, had got back to Toulon, but could give no Account of the reſt of the Fleet.

The following Article from Marſeilles, dated March 9, is taken from the Amſterdam Gazette.

"On the 27th paſt M. du Queſne, with the Foudroyant, of 80 Guns, the Orpheus and Oriflamme of 60, and the Pleyade Frigate of 30 Guns, fell in with 14 Engliſh Men of War off Carthagena. The Pleyade Frigate had the good Luck to make her Eſcape, and arrived at Toulon on the 5th. She left the Foudroyant engaged with three large Ships, and the Orpheus with two. As the Oriflamme outſailed the Enemy, it is thought ſhe is either gone to the Coaſt of Barbary, or is put into Malaga. M. du Queſne beat about for three Days before Carthagena, without being able to get into the Harbour."

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Holmes to Mr. Cleveland, dated from on board the Seahorſe, at Anchor off Embden, March 21.

"It is with the greateſt Pleaſure that I acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Ships in this River.

"The Enemy had not ſuffered the Buoys to be laid this Year, thinking by that Means to obſtruct any Attempts for the Recovery of Embden by Sea. They obſerved the Arrival of his Majeſty's Ships Seahorſe and Strombolo; and after having doubled the Number of their Workmen upon the Batteries they had begun, they ſet about raiſing three more towards the Sea with all Expedition, expecting to be attacked from that Quarter.

"I had Intelligence that they had been tranſporting their Baggage and Cannon up the River in ſmall Veſſels over Night, and that one of them was lying round a Point of Land, at ſome Diſtance from us, to go up by next Tide. I diſpatched the armed Cutter Acrias, and two of my Boats, in Purſuit of them. They took her. There was ſome Money found in her, which was concluded to be Pay for the Troops. Capt. Taylor came up with another, and carried her. She had on board three Hoſtages, which they had carried off from Embden.

"But the happy Effect the Preſence of his Majeſty's two Ships have produced, occaſioned the ſudden Evacuation of the Enemy out of the Town of Embden; the Garriſon conſiſting of 3720 Men."

NEW-YORK, May 22.

Wedneſday laſt came into Port, the French Brig mentioned in our laſt to be taken by the Captains Fenton and Skinner, of this Port: She is a beautiful Veſſel, and the ſame that Captain Spring, of Philadelphia, defended ſo gallantly againſt a French Privateer, on his Voyage from Jamaica for Briſtol: She was bound from Leoganne for Coracoa when taken, where ſhe was to have been fitted out as a Privateer, having all her Stores on board, 14 Carriage Guns, with 50 Men, and a tolerable Cargo of Indigo, Coffee and Cotton.

The ſame Day alſo was ſent in here by Capt. Dwight, in the Privateer Brig Charming Sally, a large French Schooner, which he took the 30th ult. She was bound from St. Mark's, on Hiſpaniola, for Nantz, and is eſteemed a valuable Prize, having a conſiderable Quantity of Indigo on board.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated the 13th Inſtant, being a Relation of the Murder committed at the Germans Flats, near Fort-Herchamer, by 80 *Indians, and* 4 *Frenchmen.*

"About 12 o' Clock on Monday, the 30th of April laſt, an Oneida Indian acquainted Captain Herchamer, that a Party of 80 Indians and 4 Frenchmen, were nigh his Fort, and would certainly come down and attack the Settlements that Day, and adviſed Capt. Herchamer to go into the Fort, and take as many of the Inhabitants with him, as he could collect. About 3 o' Clock, moſt Part of the Inhabitants, having Notice from Capt. Herchamer, left their Houſes, and aſſembled at the Fort; four Families, that had fled from Henderſon's Purchaſe, in the Spring, for Fear of the Enemy, could not get in, and had in their Houſes, two Indian Traders, of the name of Clock, and

six Waggoners, that were carrying Capt. Gage's Baggage to the Fort. At 4 o'Clock, all of a ſudden, the Houſes were attacked; and the Waggoners being ſurprized, run up Stairs, the better to defend themſelves. The Indians immediately ruſhed into the Houſe, and killed and ſcalped all that were below; ſome of the Indians attempted the Stairs, but they were knocked down by the Waggoners; they then fired up thro' the Loft, and ſoon were joined by more Indians, who fired many Shot quite thro' the Houſe, and propoſed to ſet it on Fire, which intimidated John Ehel, a Waggoner, to ſuch a Degree, that he leaped out at a Window, thinking to make his Eſcape, but was ſoon killed; the other five defended themſelves with great Intrepidity, having killed one Indian, until they were relieved by a Party of Rangers, who came to their Aſſiſtance, and after exchanging a few Shot, the Indians fled, ſeeing our People have the Advantage of a Log Fence.---Capt Herchamer ſays he ſaw four or five of the Indians drop, but were carried off.-----In the above Affair, 33 of the Inhabitants were killed, and Lieut. Hair, of the Rangers, received a ſlight Wound in the Breaſt. ---Next Day ſome Oneidas came down to trade, and met the Enemy going off, who told them they had 6 of their Company killed, and 9 wounded.

Next Morning a Woman came into the Fort that had been ſcalped, beſides having her Noſe almoſt cut off, with a Wound in her Breaſt, and another in her Side. She is likely to recover, related all that happened till ſhe was ſcalped, and ſays there were Onondago Indians among them.

Some Time ago Capt. Troup, in the Sturdy Beggar, of this Port, took up at Sea a Number of Frenchmen, in a Long-boat, who were Part of the Crew of a Ship that was caſt away at the Cacaſes: They had in the Boat upwards of 4000 l. in Gold, which Capt. Troup took proper Care of, and landed the Frenchmen ſafe on Hiſpaniola.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Monday laſt arrived here Captain Titcomb from Halifax, by whom we have Advice that Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet, conſiſting of nine Sail of the Line, two Frigates, and two Fireſhips, arrived there on Tueſday, the Ninth Inſtant, and that they were to ſail for Louiſbourg the Tueſday following, if the Wind ſerved: That Sir Charles Hardie had taken a French Frigate, after an obſtinate Engagement, it blowing ſo freſh that he could not open his lower Ports: That two French Line of Battle Ships, and four Frigates, had got into Louiſbourg; which Veſſels Captain Rous ſaw lying in the Harbour, and was ſo near it, that the Shot from the Forts flew over him: That the Tranſports from Ireland were not arrived, and it was ſaid they had met with a Gale of Wind, that ſeparated them from their Convoy, the York Man of War, which had put into Liſbon: And that the Fleets from Boſton and this Port were arrived there, but that from New-York not got in, tho' daily expected.

Captain Minſhall, in the Blakeney Privateer of Barbados, has taken a Dutch Ship, and two Sloops, laden with Sugar, &c. bound to St. Euſtatia from Guadaloupe.

Our Accounts from Albany are as follow.

"On the Ninth Inſtant two French Priſoners were brought in here. They were taken at Ticonderoga by Capt. Starks, who had been out with a ſmall Scout, and on his Return, near Fort William Henry, took a Canadian Militia Lieutenant, and three Sailors, that had eſcaped from Long-Iſland. The Priſoners ſay, that the Garriſon at Ticonderoga conſiſts of about 400 Men, and at Crown-Point as uſual; and that the Indians (about 240) who engaged Rogers's Party laſt Winter, were all gone, and that they loſt in that Affair about 27 Men.

"The Fifth Inſtant Rogers, with a Party of 17 Men, took four Frenchmen, as they were tilling ſome Ground on the Eaſt-ſide of Lake Champlain, almoſt oppoſite to Crown-Point.

"The Sixth, Capt. Jacobs, with 17 Stockbridge Indians, fired at 45 Men, in three Battoes, oppoſite to Ticonderoga; two of the Battoes got off, but the third they took, in which were 17 Men, ſeven of whom were ſcalped, the reſt brought in. Theſe People inform, that in Rogers's Battle in the Winter, tho' ſeveral of our Men ſurrendered, yet they were all killed, upon ſome Scalps being found in their Pockets; and that one Pringle, Roach, a Sergeant, and a Volunteer, wandered five Days in the Woods, and were found near Ticonderoga, almoſt froze to Death. They were ſent to Montreal."

On Thurſday laſt Capt. Smith arrived here from Briſtol, who, on the Sunday before, was attacked by a French Privateer, of 10 Guns, about 25 Leagues from our Capes; but upon exchanging about Twenty Shot, ſhe ſheered off. And ſome Veſſels have come up ſince that were chaced, it is thought, by the ſame Veſſel.

We have Advice from Bethlehem, in Northampton County, that the Shouting of Indians has been heard lately in a Swamp near Mr. Broadhead's; and that one Joſeph Hillman, and his Brother, going to a Mill from Fort Hamilton, the former had his Thigh broke by a Shot from the Enemy, but having Horſes, they eſcaped.

The Rev. Mr. FRANCIS ALISON, Vice-Provoſt, and one of the Profeſſors of Philoſophy in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, was honoured with the Degree of a Doctor in Divinity, by the Univerſity of Glaſgow, the 26th of June, 1756; and received his Diploma by Captain Gardner, who lately arrived in this City, from Newry.

*** The Managers of the ACADEMY LOTTERY are rolling up the Numbers, &c. in order to put them into the Wheels. The Drawing begins punctually on Monday next. A few Tickets ſtill remain unſold, and are to be diſpoſed of by William Bradford, and David Hall.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Rebecca, Joſeph Arthur, ſenior, from Barbados.
-------Othello, Francis Malbone, from Ditto.
Brig Brothers, James Simpſon, from Antigua.
Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, from Rhode-Iſland.
Snow True Briton, John Smith from Briſtol.
Sloop Swan, Joſhua Titcomb, from Halifax.
-------Speedwell, John Kennedy, from North-Carolina.
Schooner Unity, Benjamin Smith, from Halifax.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Nancy, Alexander Adams, for Madeira.
Ship Ann and Elizabeth, Samuel Chancellor, for Ditto.
Brig Sally, John Cowan, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Speedwell, Francis Blair, for North-Carolina.
-------Ann, Nathaniel Mitchell, for Bermuda.
Snow Schemer, John Pyne, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Charming Molly, Daniel Prudden, for Bermuda.
-------Sea Nymph, William Simpſon, for St. Kitts.
Schooner Antigua Packet, James Waughop, for Antigua.
Sloop Patience, Robert Harvey, for Ditto.
-------Iſabella, Iſaac Martin, for Georgia.
-------Mary, James Brown, for St. Kitts.
Snow Young Samuel, John Southy, for Barbados.
Ship Scott, Daniel Cunningham, for Ditto.
------Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, for Liverpool.
------Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, for Ditto.
------Carrington, Samuel Appowen, for Jamaica.
------Carolina, Robert Duncan, for London.

CLEARED.

Sloop Two Brothers, Joſeph Cox, to Boſton.
Schooner Two Brothers, Francis Rodgers, to Ditto.
Ship Hannibal, Henry Buck, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, to Boſton.
------Meas, Philip Hall, to Antigua.
Brig Globe, John Lea, to Montſerrat.
Schooner Experiment, T. Alex. Shurlock, to N. Carolina.
Sloop Samuel, Benjamin Pyne, to Barbados.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, to Liverpool.
Sloop Three Siſters, Thomas Kingſmill, to N. Providence.
------Elizabeth, Richard Bryan, to Maryland.
------Sea Nymph, William Simpſon, to St. Kitts.
Schooner Antigua Packet, James Waughop, to Antigua.
----------Reſolution, Benjamin Slade, to Piſcataqua.

TO be ſold by WILLIAM M'CRAE, in the Town of Newark, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Merchandize as formerly, at the loweſt Rates, for ready Money only. Alſo Rum, Wine, Sugar, &c. ¶

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet,

A Variety of printed cottons and calicoes, ſtriped and ſpotted linen handkerchiefs, brown and white Pomerania linens, garlix, ſilk and kenting handkerchiefs, muſlins, napkening and clouting diapers, nankeens, ſewing ſilks, a variety of men and womens thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, Ruſſia and ravens duck, ticklingburghs, long lawns, white jeans, three qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, thickſets, dyed pillows, jeans, ſtripes, cotton hollands, diapers, white and coloured thread, ſtriped ticker and bed bunts, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, dowlas, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ozenbrigs, cambricks, lawns, perſians, taffeties, &c. an aſſortment of cutlary ware, and bohea tea, by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold for Ready Money, or uſual credit, by

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, ſenior,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

A *VARIETY of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.* ¶

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

PURVIANCE and *CALDWELL,*

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door from Meſſieurs Hughes and Jones, and right oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. D

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap by

JOHN *and* JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their ſtore, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreet,

A *LARGE aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.* *Theſe.*

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be ſold by retail, at the ſtore prices, for ready money only, by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market-ſtreet,

SUPER and ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue, black, green, buff, yellow and cloth coloured broadcloths, with trimmings, ſuper ratinets, ſhaloons, durants, beſt flaxen ſprig linen, Iriſh ſheeting, nankeens, brown long lawns, Iriſh linens, cotton checks, thickſets, dy'd jeans, dark printed cottons, chintz patterns, light do. calicoes, chintz, cambricks, lawns, a large aſſortment of gold and ſilver hat and jacket lace, regimental do. royal American hat lace, ſilver ſword knots, gold do. a large aſſortment of gold and ſilver work'd buttons, ſilver chain, gold and ſilver cord, vellum, and thread, ſilver fluzey, gold and ſilver garters, crimſon, ſcarlet and drab coloured threads, buff ſcarlet, blue, orange, crimſon, white, green, black and cloth coloured ſewing ſilks, china taffeties, India ſattins, black paduaſoy, India damaſks, black, white, yellow, blue and buff Engliſh ſattins, ſcarlet, green, blue, crimſon and cloth coloured Engliſh velvets, crimſon Genoa velvet, crimſon, blue, and ſpotted ſilk ſhags, finger work'd garters, ſcarlet, buff, black, blue and cloth colour'd ſtocking breeches, ſilk do. buff jackets, ſilk ſtockings, black, white, plain and ribbed, ſcarlet, black, blue and green hair ſhags, worſted do. ſcarlet, blue and green naps, ſcarlet and blue coatings, cloth colour'd Bath coatings, coarſe blue broadcloths by the bale or piece, forreſt cloths, double and ſingle alopeens, camolets, hairbines, everlaſtings, ſaggathies, black ruſſel, flower'd do. ſcarff twiſt and buttons, mens ſuperfine grey and black hoſe, cotton hollands, white and black lace, a large aſſortment of plated and waſh buttons, ſilvered do. cotton ſhapes, velvet do. and ſundry other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.-----Superfine cloths, 34s. per yd. Ditto blue, 35s. Ratinets, 4s. Durants, 2s. 6d. And other goods in proportion.

To be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK, Goldſmith,

In Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

NEW and faſhionable Silver mounted Swords of all Kinds, Sword Blades, green Silk Sword Belts, chaſed Silver Tweeſer Caſes, with or without Smelling-bottles, chaſed Silver Snuff boxes gilt inſide, chaſed Silver Salts, with or without Glaſſes, ſpare Glaſſes for Ditto, chaſed Silver Corals and Bells, Stone Shoe-buckles ſet in Silver, Smelling bottles tipt with Silver, Cornelian Seals ſet in Silver, Silver Steel top Thimbles, curious Coral for Whiſtles and Bells, Ditto for Necklaces, Chryſtal Stones for Sleeve-Buttons and Ear-rings, Gold Cyphers for Stone Buttons, ruby and white Foil, Chryſtal and Glaſs Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Silver Watches, Watch Pendants, Gold Scales and Weights, ſpare Setts of Pennyweights and Grains, Files of moſt Sorts, Blow-pipes, flat and round Pliers, Oil-ſtones, Shoe and Knee Chapes and Tongues, Crucibles and blue Melting-pots, Pumice-ſtone, Rotten-ſtone, Crocus Martis, Shagreen Boxes for Ear-rings, Compoſition Stones for Rings, Coffin Stones with Cyphers for Mourning-rings, Emeralds, red, white, black and blue Enamelled, Braſs Eſſay Inſtruments to deteſt Frauds in Counterfeit Gold, with Books of Directions. 8

To be SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot of Land wherein Enoch Anderſon, Deceaſed, lately lived; as alſo ſeveral other Lots of Land, ſituate in Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid Enoch Anderſon. The Titles to the ſame are indiſputable. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, or any Part thereof, by applying to John Anderſon, in Maidenhead, or to Abraham Cottnam, in Trenton aforeſaid, may be informed of the Conditions, &c. ⊕

Philadelphia, May 25, 1758.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting on Wedneſday, the 31ſt Inſtant, preciſely at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at the Maſons Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, Second-Street.

JOHN GIBSON, Secretary.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WHARTON and STORY,

At their ſtore in Front ſtreet, near the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, the following Goods, viz.

HEMP and flaxen ſprig linen, Iriſh ozenbrigs and dowlas, 7-eights dowlas, 7-eights and yd. wd. garlix, yd. wd. tandem, double filefias, a large aſſortment of 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-eights cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, cotton hollands, princes linens, white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia diaper and toweling, yd. and 6 qr. wd. muſlins, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, buckrams, Scots handkerchiefs, bright olive and cloth coloured thickſets and fuſtian, white jeans, blue, black, white, pink, ſcarlet and cloth coloured tammies, blue, black, ſcarlet, olive and white durants and calimancoes, blue, black and ſcarlet everlaſtings, blue and cloth coloured camblets, ſcarlet and cloth coloured rattinets and ſhaloons, chiverets, ſtarrets, Venetian poplin, hair grazets, crimſon velvet, rich black ſattin, blue ſattin, cloth coloured mantuas, pink and blue peelings, black, cloth and ſtraw coloured china taffeties, black, blue and cloth coloured perſians, black and white plain and ribbed ſilk ſtockings, mens ſilk caps, plain and bordered bandanoe handkerchiefs, blue and red ſpotted ditto, lungee, chirconee cotton romal ditto, 7-eights and yd. wd. black and white gauze ditto, men and womens worſted cotton and thread hoſe, china blue furniture for beds, dark and ſtrawgreen ground calicoes, ſattin and paduaſoy ribbons, ſilk ferrits, broad and narrow tapes, quality and ſhoe binding, black, crow, blue, green, ſcarlet, white, light and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, Scotch threads, ſilk and cotton laces, ſilk and worſted bed lace, black and white gauze lace and edging, Scots, Turkey, ſtriped and London letter'd gartering, large G B wool cards, a variety of ſnuff boxes, carv'd and plain ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, Hool's and Gold's piſtol cap, ſpearpoint and cutteau knives, ſeal end and common penknives, fine ſtag handled caſe knives and forks, ſplit bone and buck ditto, razors, ſhoemaker's knives, awl blades, coat, veſt and ſleeve buttons, braſs and iron candleſticks, braſs locks, braſs card table hinges, deſk and drawer furniture, thumb latches, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, writing paper, pins, needles, thimbles, &c. &c. Where may alſo be had moſt kinds of Philadelphia cordage for ſhipping, with an aſſortment of ſhip chandlery goods. The 4 M.

ALL perſons indebted to Wharton and Story, above ſix months, are requeſted to pay.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the County of Kent, upon Delaware, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, on Thurſday, the Eighth Day of June, 1758, at the Houſe of John Rees, Tavernkeeper, near the Premiſes, a good new Brick Houſe and Lot, about 28 Feet front on the Road, and 20 Feet deep, with a pretty large Garden paled in at the Back thereof; the Houſe is one Story high, with a Hip Roof, and is ſituated at the Croſs Roads, leading to Duck Creek Landing, in the County aforeſaid, within half a Mile of the ſaid Landing, and is exceedingly convenient for Storekeeping or other Buſineſs. Alſo a ſmall Lot adjoining the ſame, with a Stable thereon, being Part of the Eſtate of Joſeph Dun deceaſed. The Sale to begin at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon on the Day aforeſaid. Attendance will be given by the Adminiſtrators, or Joſeph Caldwall, their Attorney. ⊕

ON the Third Day of June next, about One a Clock in the Afternoon, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, at the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, a Waggon, two Carts, ſix good draught Horſes and their Geers, a Mare and Colt, a Sleigh, a Quantity of Cord-wood, a Smiths Bellows, new Sickles, ſome Scale Beams, Iron and ſundry Smiths Tools, a Plough and Harrow, and ſundry other Things, late the Eſtate of Evan Evans. Three Months Credit will be given, the Purchaſer giving Security if required.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Evan Evans, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame, to prevent further Trouble; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by ELIZABETH EVANS, OWEN JONES, and SARAH EVANS, Adminiſtrators.

Paxton, May 15, 1758.

ON the 9th inſtant was left in my cuſtody, by order of a magiſtrate, a bay horſe, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar, and both hind feet white, paces, trots and gallops, about 11 or 12 years old; ſaid horſe was then taken from a certain John Jones, alias Mitchell, on ſuſpicion of his being ſtolen, and ſaid Jones committed to the cuſtody of the conſtable of this townſhip, to be confined in Lancaſter goal, but made his eſcape from the conſtable on the road. And I take this opportunity to adverтiſe the public again, that in the night between the firſt and ſecond of October laſt, was left on my plantation a ſorrel horſe, ſcarce 14 hands high, with a ſtar, a little white on his off hind foot, about 11 years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the charges. There was found in the cuſtody of ſaid Jones a quantity of ſhoes; alſo a ſaddle, and ſaddle-bags. ¶ WILLIAM KERR.

N. B. The ſame night a bay horſe was taken away from ſaid plantation, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, paces well, had the fiſtula in both ſides, a little white on his off hind foot, branded S M on his near ſhoulder and buttock. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to ſaid William Kerr, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1758.

TO be ſold, by publick Vendue, under the Court houſe, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt Inſtant, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, A Parcel of Deerſkins, in Lots of about One Hundred Pounds each, and ſome Furs.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

Now fitting out for a Six Months CRUIZE, *and will ſail with the utmoſt Expedition, for the Protection of the Trade of this Province,*

The SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA FRIGATE,
JOHN SIBBALD,
Commander;

A fine Veſſel, and prime Sailer, mounts 26 Guns, Nine and Twelve-pounders, and to carry 160 Men. Thoſe inclined to enter on board ſaid Ship, may ſee the Articles at Mr. M'Intire's, at the Sign of the Ship Pennſylvania, the Corner of Pewter-Platter-Alley, in Front-ſtreet.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

Just imported from London, in the Chippenham, Capt. Lyon, and in the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, and in other veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, about half way between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, for caſh or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

A VARIETY of white, blue, and black ſattins, white, blue and black narrow perſians, ſilk and thread gauze, ſingle and double China blue linens, nankeens, black China taffeties, bandanoes, Italian crapes, culgee linen handkerchiefs, princes linen, garlix, brown hollands and Pomeranias, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, womens colour'd and black ſilk mittens, bombazeens, kenting handkerchiefs, black, blue, buff and ſcarlet three and four threaded breeches patterns, ſewing ſilks, womens damaſk ſhoes, dyed fuſtians, thickſets, corded dimities, green, yellow and crimſon hairateens, womens paper and flowered ſilk hats, buckrams, wool cards, black pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, gunpowder, a variety of calicoes, ſtamp'd cottons and linens, plain and cherryderry Venetian poplins, yd. wd. ſilk Hungarians, maſſinets, florettas, ſtarettas, pompadours, croſs bar worſted ſtuffs, fine double camblets, white, blue, pink, green, black and cloth coloured durants, white, blue, pink, green, black, and cloth coloured tammies, black and blue everlaſtings, white, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured rattinets, black, blue, red, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhaloons, black, blue and cloth coloured calimancoes, mens and womens worſted, thread and cotton ſtockings, yd. wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, ell wd. perſians, kenting handkerchiefs, chip, horſe-hair and Leghorn hats, ſingle and double ſilk caps, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, Scotch threads, mens and womens gloves and mittens, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, diaper tablecloths, clouting diaper, piſtol and long lawns, yd. wd. figured dimity, ſtriped hollands, ozenbrigs, 7-eighths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 3 qr. 7 eighths, yd. wd. and yd. 3-eighths linen and cotton checks, dowlas, 9-eighths Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, cocoa, bone and ivory ſtick fans, broad and narrow worſted bindings, 7-qr. and 10-qr ſilk laces, a variety of ribbons, mohair and buttons, pins, writing paper, horſe-whips, gilt and ſilvered metal buttons, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff-boxes, horn and ivory combs, ſnuffers, ſleeve buttons, ſpectacles, ſtay hooks, thimbles, braſs cocks, a variety of locks, hinges and bolts, braſs furniture for deſks, ſadlery, braſs candleſticks, handſaws, ſprigs, an aſſortment of pewter, an aſſortment of cutlary, currants and raiſins in ſmall kegs, Engliſh ſail cloth, N° 1 to 7, ſcythes, from 42 to 50 inches, 3d, 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, double and ſingle flint glaſs ware, cut whalebone, &c. &c. Tbctf.

N. B. *ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Rhea and Wikoff, are once more deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber,*

JOHN RHEA.

Juſt imported from London, in the Chippenham, Captain Lyon, and to be ſold by

HENRYX *and* WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. William Henry,

A Large Aſſortment of calicoes, padua chintz, peniaſcoes, ſtamped cottons and linens, cotton hollands, plain and cherryderry Venetian poplins, yd. wd. Hungarians, maſſinets, florettas, ſtarettas, pompadours, croſs bar worſted ſtuffs, yd. wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, ell and half ell wd. blue, black, bluſh, ſtriped and changeable taffeties, cambrick and lawn in pieces and patches, piſtol and long lawns, 3 qr. and 7-eighths garlix, yd. wd. tandems, double filefias, German and Iriſh dowlas ſtriped hollands, ozenbrigs and ticklinburgs, yd. wd. and 9 eighths Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, 3 qr. 7 eighths, yd. wd. 3-eighths linen and cotton checks, diaper tablecloths, clouting diaper, figured and corded dimity, Flanders and other bed ticks, cotton gowns, Pomerania linen, half ell canvas, green, blue, and cloth coloured ſtrong boil'd and Bruſſels camblets, ſuperfine broad ſilk camblets and dorſeteens, white, blue, green, black pink and cloth coloured durants, white, blue, green, black, pink and cloth coloured tammies, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, white blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ratinets, black, blue, red and cloth coloured ſhaloons, black, blue and cloth coloured calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſaggathies, ſhaded duroys, green, blue, black and cloth coloured hair ſhags, purl'd grograms, green, blue, black, ſcarlet and cloth coloured fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, druggets and halfthicks, black Genoa velvets, black ſattins, kenting handkerchiefs, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, linen, cotton and ſilk ditto, mens, womens and boys worſted and thread hoſe, worſted breeches in pieces, chip, horſehair and Leghorn hats, caſtor and felt ditto, mens and womens white, black and coloured gloves and mittens, black, white and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk, Scots, ſtitching, nuns and coloured threads, Holland and cotton tapes, pretties, broad and narrow bindings 7 qr. and 10 qr. ſilk laces, ferrits, edging, white and black lace, cruels, ſhoe binding and garters, a variety of ribbons, white jeans, dy'd pillows and thickſets, mohair and buttons, bone and ivory ſtick fans, pins and needles, writing paper, common and fine; bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling-books and primers, hiſtories and novels, powder and ſhot, bar lead, ſealing wax, wafers and inkpowder, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, and Turlington's balſam, an aſſortment of necklaces and garnets, Hoſe's womens ſhoes, black pepper, tea, ſun raiſins, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, horn and ivory combs, ſcythes and ſickles, with an aſſortment of ironmongery, ſadlery, cutlary, haberdaſhery, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and the Richard and William, Capt. Dailey, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

BENJAMIN RAWLE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Thomas Clifford's,

OZENBRIGS, dowlas 3 qr. wide, Ruſſia linen, Iriſh ſheeting, 7 8 garlix, and 3 qr. ditto, 9 qr. Flanders bedticks, brown buckrams, white ditto, ſingle filefias, diaper table-cloths, damaſk ditto, clouting diaper, long napkening ditto, broad lawns, ſtriped linen, colour'd Scots handkerchiefs, tandem double filefias, German whited long lawns, Holland whited piſtol lawns, white princes linen, clear lawns, cambricks, 6 qr. coſſees, humhums, yard wide tanjebs, calicoes, nankeen cloths, check linens, bandanoes plain, perſian taffeties, China ditto, ſecterſoy and cotton romals, Ruſſia ſheeting, bohea tea, ſhot, irons, gimblets, womens ſhoes, weſton's beſt ſnuff, leather ink bottles, horn combs, thimbles, leather comb caſes, ſnuff boxes, ſhoe buckles, knee ditto, ſham buck table knives and forks, penknives, ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, buttons, twiſt, needles, box irons, baladine ſilk, ribbons, bindings, garterings, coloured thread, tammies, calimancoes, durants, poplins, ruſſels, gunpowder, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, ſpectacles, knit breeches, black pepper, ſilver watches, ferrets, pins, flints, &c. &c. Tbc. 6 W.

N. B. Said Rawle has for ſale ſundry drugs, and phials of all ſorts, put up by Sylvanus and Timothy Bevan, of London.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the corner of Black-horſe-alley,

DOUBLE alopeens, hairbines, ſilk camblets, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, venetian poplins, harrateens, ſaggathies, crape, black Engliſh ſattin, bombazeens, ell wide and narrow perſians, black taffety, black velvet, cottons, calicoes, muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, hatband crape, nankeens, black, blue, ſcarlet, crimſon and buff coloured worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, mens and womens thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, worſted caps, clouting diaper, diaper table-cloths, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, tandem filefias, 7-8ths garlix, dowlas, Hamburg and long lawns, ozenbrigs, brown and whited Ruſſia ſheeting, girls, maids and womens white and coloured glazed lamb mittens, mens and womens white, coloured and black gloves, tapes, bobbins, ſewing ſilk, wood-ſtick and bone fans, black ſattin hats, chip and Leghorn do. ſilk knee garters, taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and figured ribbons, ſilk laces, ferrets, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, ſilk and lungee romals, culgee handkerchiefs, cotton romals, ſilk caps, buttons and hair, worſted quality, ſhoe binding, gartering, Scots and coloured threads, 11 nail and 3 qr. ſtripes, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, figured dimity, thickſets, fuſtians, linen handkerchiefs, writing paper, pins, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, horſe-whips, executors of G. Burſon wool-cards, gunpowder, 44 to 54 inch ſcythes, buck and bone handle knives and forks, cuttoes, buck and braſs handle penknives, burnt bone knives, ſciſſars, horn and metal buttons, metal, braſs and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, braſs ſleeve buttons, braſs door locks, 6, 7 and 8 inch rim locks, ſetts of deſk locks, till and cupboard locks, deſk and clock caſe hinges, braſs handles and eſcutcheons, gun locks, ſhoe nippers and pinchers, padlocks, carpenters hammers, brads, tacks, chizels, gouges, handſaws, files and raſps, boxirons, compaſſes, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſealingwax, inkpowder, &c. &c. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on the loweſt terms for ready money or ſhort credit,

COarſe and fine yd. wd. and 7-8ths Iriſh linen, ſheeting linen, dowlas, ozenbrigs, yd. wd. 7-8ths, yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, cotton holland, 3-qr. checks and ſtripes, coarſe and fine cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawn, figured lawn, ſcotch linen handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, ſilk culgee, lungee, and roſet handkerchiefs, cotton and ſilk romals, powder, ſhot and lead, an aſſortment of pins and needles, womens black ſilk mittens, ſilk caps, mens coarſe and fine grey and black hoſe, womens thread and worſted ditto, black hair hats, Leghorn ditto, cotton laces, cotton tapes, ſcarlet and Turkey gartering, London quality, cap edging, coloured and ſtitching thread, fine and coarſe Scotch threads, womens black velvet, black alamode, black ſattin and peeling, mohair buttons, green and ſcarlet veſt ditto, blue, drab, green and ſcarlet ſilk and hair twiſt, brown buckram, fine and coarſe writing paper, wool cards, drab, blue, red, and green ſhaloons, pepper, a large aſſorment of braſs, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, white metal and braſs coat and veſt buttons, womens ſciſſars, horſe fleams, launcets, a good aſſortment of large and ſmall knives, razors, braſs inkpots and thimbles, awl blades and tacks, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, jett coat and veſt buttons, ſcarlet, blue and drab cloths, white, green, blue and red durants and tammies, black and green calimancoes, 8 and 10d. black and coloured ribbons, black and coloured ſattin and paduaſoy, broad and narrow figured ribbons, broad and narrow black ſtock ribbon, white and black ſhammy gloves and mittens, womens cloth coloured and ſcarlet cloaks, cloth, crow and light coloured ſewing ſilk, half hunting whips, ivory combs, bluſh and black half yard perſian, black, blue, pink and white gauze handkerchiefs, dark and light ground calicoes, two colours and blue ditto, dark and light chintz, dark cottons, black and blue taffeties, black ell wide perſian, thickſets, muſlin, nonſopretties, bobbins, ſoldiers ſquare copper ſhoe and knee buckles, cotton and ſilk gown patterns, white dimity, Engliſh felt and caſtor hats, embоſſed and ſtriped flannel, cotton and thread womens gloves and mittens, gauze lace, blue duffils, bohea tea by the cheſt, red and green 6 qr. naps, mens yarn hoſe, blue halfthicks, plains, ſpotted rugs, mourning crape, gun locks, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Howell has for ſale a parcel of guns, carrying four pound ſhot, ſuitable hand granades, muſkets, piſtols, New-Caſtle Coal coppers, and beſt oak'm. Tbc.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1758.

STrayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in the upper end of Front-ſtreet, on Monday, the eighth inſtant, an iron grey mare, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a long bob tail, ſome grey hairs mixed in her mane, has been ſhod before, but the ſhoes taken off, trots and paces pretty faſt, and is lame in her near ſhoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, or to Andrew Weckeaſer, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Germantown, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by

JACOB COLEMAN.

Plumſted, Bucks County, May 18, 1758.

CAME to the Houſe of the Subſcriber, a Perſon, who called himſelf Bernard Denniſon, and had with him a Piece of Damaſk, which being ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, he was examined how he came by it, upon which he made his Eſcape. He is about five Feet eight Inches high, has black curled Hair, large Eyes, is a very ill looking Fellow, and has a ſore Leg. Had on an old yelloviſh coloured Coat, an old Waiſtcoat, patched in the Breaſt with ſtriped Cloth, a Pair of Trowſers, good Pumps or Shoes, and an old Felt Hat. The Damaſk is at the Houſe of the Subſcriber. ¶ WILLIAM ERWIN.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and other Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, below the Drawbridge, between Powell's and Plumſted's Wharff,

AN Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; with a Parcel of Muſkets and Bayonets. Alſo Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Allſpice and Rice. †

TO be ſold by Dr. JOHN BUDD, in Salem, a tract of Marſh, at the mouth of Stow Creek, in the county of Cumberland, containing between 5 and 600 acres. Alſo a tract of land in Glouceſter county, near Michael Fiſher's Eſq; containing near 500 acres. Likewiſe ſeveral ſmall tracts of Land, late the property of John Budd, of Morris county, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above tracts, on paying one third of the money down, may have two or three years to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity. Indiſputable titles will be given by

¶ JOHN BUDD.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN and PETER CHEVALIER,

At their Store in Water ſtreet, the next Door above the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Meſſieurs Wharton and Story,

SUPERFINE broad cloth of various colours in ſuits with linings and trimmings; a large aſſortment of low priced Iriſh and Ruſſia linens, white and brown Ruſſia, 9 eighths and ell wide Iriſh ſheeting; cotton and linen checks, thickſets, fuſtians, mens and boys felt hats, yard wide tandems, double filefias, pomeranias, white and brown; clouting diapers, holland long lawns, cambricks, piſtol and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, 3 qr. dowlas, muſlins, 7 eighths garlix; a variety of cottons and calicoes, linen handkerchiefs, Hamburgh whited long lawns, nankeens, ſecterſoy romals, ſpotted and border'd bandanoes, black and ſtriped perſian taffeties, black, blue, and pink china ditto, writing paper, ſtriped and white cotton tapes, blue, green, white, pink, and cloth colour'd durants, camblets, calimancoes, womens cotton ſtockings, mens ditto. plain and ribbed, Scots thread, coloured and ſtitching ditto, quality and ſhoe binding, crow coloured and baladine ſewing ſilk, ferrits, paduaſoys, ſattin and taffety ribbons, figured new faſhion ditto, ivory combs, crambo horn ditto, London made chryſtal ſleeve buttons, death head buttons, mohair, twiſt, playing cards, ſilver watches, mens and womens horſe whips, pins, Whitechapel and London needles, buck and bone table knives and forks, buck capt penknives, ſeal end ditto, burnt bone and childrens ditto, ſnuff boxes, wrought ſhoe buckles, white metal ditto, plain ſteel ſhoe and knee ditto, flat irons, knitting needles, G B wool cards, long and ſhort Pennſylvania ſcythes, horn books, primers, Dilworth's ſpelling books, cocoa and bone fans, ſpices, mens and womens white lamb gloves, iron candleſticks, beſt Engliſh ſteel, ozenbrigs, powder, ſhot, bar lead; with ſundry other articles.

t. b. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1758.

To be ſold, by publick Vendue, on the fifth Day of June next, at the late Dwelling-houſe of Caleb Cowpland, Eſq; in the Borough of Cheſter,

SUNDRY Cows, with their Calves, a fine riding Horſe, a Horſe and Chaiſe, a Waggon, Cart and Geers, Ploughs, Harrows, and ſundry other Implements of Huſbandry; together with all the Houſhold Furniture, too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock on ſaid Day, and to continue until all are ſold. Uſual Credit and Attendance will be given by

JONATHAN COWPLAND, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. There will likewiſe be ſold at ſaid Vendue, Two Tracts of Land, lying on the Southweſt Side of Cheſter Creek, about a Mile from Cheſter; one containing 80 Acres, the other 25 Acres; and a Lot in the Town of Cheſter, 80 Feet Front on Front-ſtreet, and 240 Feet back, belonging to the ſaid Eſtate of Caleb Cowpland. Reaſonable Credit will be given. The Conditions to be ſeen at the Time and Place of Sale.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, and Chippenham, from London, and in the Philadelphia, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN FULLER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, and oppoſite Meſſrs. Hughes and Jones,

OZENBRIGS, dowlas, yd. wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, 5-qr. and 9-8ths ſheeting, yd. wide, 7-8ths, and yd. and 3-8ths cotton checks, 3 qr. linen ditto, cotton hollands, fuſtians, thickſets, white and dy'd jeans, yd. wide demity, boys, youths and mens felt hats, 3-qr. and 7-8ths linen handkerchiefs, Tilley's ſail cloth, No. 1 and 2, calicoes, printed cottons, dark ground chintz, tandem filefias, 7-eighths garlix, brown quadruples, princes linen, 3-qr. Ruſſia diaper, piſtol and long lawns, clear do. in pieces and patches, demi cambricks in pieces and patches, nankeens, muſlins of ſeveral kinds, taffeties, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs, lungee and bandanoe ditto, mens, womens and boys thread and worſted hoſe, black, ſcarlet, buff and cloth coloured worſted patterns for breeches, ſilk caps, Scots threads, writing-paper, ink-powder, worſted damaſks, camblets, ſhaloons, a variety of garters, laces, threads and tapes, and a large aſſortment of cutlary, &c. &c.

N. B. The co partnerſhip between Donaldſon and Fuller being expired, thoſe indebted are requeſted to diſcharge their balances; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid co-partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN and Company,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Arch-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, late Mr. Alexander Huſton's, between the Engliſh Church and the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A GREAT Variety of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Cheſter, May 6. 1758.

TO be ſold for Ready Money, by way of publick Vendue, about twelve o' Clock, on the 27th Day of this inſtant May, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Uwchland aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Thomas Downing, and James Thomas, vacant Lands, and Lands late of Thomas Moore, containing, by Computation, about 153 Acres, late the Property of Thomas Gueſt, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff. ¶

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of May next, a Houſe and Lot, on the North-ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 19 Feet front, more or leſs, and 48 Feet back; bounded Eaſt by a Lot late of Thomas Annis, and by Ground of Ebenezer Tomlinſon on the Weſt, ſubject to a Groundrent of Thirty-eight Shillings, and now letts at Twenty-four Pounds per Annum. ¶

BY *Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the 27th Day of this inſtant May, at the Houſe of John Strickland, in Southampton Townſhip, Bucks County, Two Meſſuages, Tenements, and Tracts of Land; one of which is ſituate, lying and being in the ſaid Townſhip of Southampton, bounded by Land of James Vanſant, John Latham, Gilliam Cornell, and by Briſtol Road; containing ſixty Acres. The other is ſituate in the Townſhip of Northampton, bounded by Land of Joſeph Addis, James Logan, Robert Parſons, James Vanſant, and by Briſtol Road, containing thirty Acres; late the Eſtate of Samuel Pritchard, and taken in Execution by*

May 9, 1758. BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.